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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Each of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

July 1, 1858.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, April 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I do not propose, by way of rendering an apology for *honoring* your paper with my communication, to lavish that usual superfluity of praise which must be so embarrassing to *modest* editors—if there be any such biped. But this much I will say, that what I write I would desire to be read by the *numerous* friends and subscribers of your *extensively* circulated paper—especially by those in the eastern part of the State. Whether this be flattering yourselves or myself we will not discuss.

But to my subject, viz: Our mountain country in general, and the Black Mountain Law School in particular. It is a singular fact and one much to be regretted that this portion of the State west of the Blue Ridge has so long remained unknown to and unexplored by our Eastern friends, and consequently wholly unappreciated by them. Why is it that they will continue to visit Northern watering-places and go to other States to spend their summers, when they can find within the limits of their own State all that they can possibly enjoy in any other part of the country? We have here lofty mountains, fertile plains, intricate forests, and beautiful streams and waterfalls—all that can delight the eye and afford pleasure to the mind. In fine we have a climate and scenery unsurpassed by any in the United States.

What is it then in the atmosphere of New Hampshire that makes the White Mountains more attractive than the Black? We have also two fine watering-places: The Sulphur Springs possessing all the properties of the White Sulphur in Va., and the Warm Springs with their amazing health invigorating powers. Both these are largely attended by persons seeking health and pleasure, from South Carolina and other Southern States. What is it then in the water at White Sulphur, Saratoga, Buffalo, &c., that causes it to be more palatable to the tastes of North Carolinians? And above all we have a kind and hospitable people, who will extend to visiters an openhearted, honest, mountain welcome.

It is the boast of its inhabitants that North Carolina possesses the highest mountain East of the Mississippi. But with that pleasing thought is connected the sad reflection that upon its summit rests the body of its revered discoverer. Placed there by the hand of science he sleeps upon his own death-bed the eternal sleep of death.

"Oh! what a noble heart was here undone,
When science self destroyed her favorite son."

If such, therefore, be at the same time our honor and our misfortune let us make this The Mountain and the Tomb—one in two—the Mecca of our State. And if we turn not to it when we pray let us at least pay it a yearly visit, and there offer, at the same shrine, our common devotions.

But I must not omit to say something of the Law School, which is situated at the base of the Black Mountain, and in the very heart of this delightful country. It is under the immediate supervision of Judge Bailey, who is well known throughout the State as an accomplished gentleman and a profound jurist. All those who have had the pleasure of reciting to him and of hearing his Lectures can testify to his competency and peculiar adaptability as an instructor. He is assisted in the duties of the school by his son, Mr. W. H. Bailey, who, though his reputation be not extended none the less deserves the name of a talented lawyer. They have two excellent law libraries to which the student has free access; and they receive some of the best newspapers, together with other periodicals which can be read by the students. Right here then is the place for the young man who wants to study—there is nothing to distract his mind—nothing to draw his attention from his studies; and he can, if he see proper, devote his whole time to the Forensic Tennis, with "nothing to molest or make him afraid." If he want recreation he can spend a short time pleasantly in fishing for trout, in shooting deer and bear, or in a walk to the mountain, enjoying the beauties of nature.

I would add in conclusion that the western people would be glad and expect, in consequence of the more easy accessibility of our mountain country, to see a greater number of their eastern friends this summer than usual.

BUNC.

"Carolina Grape Wine."—Messrs. Henderson & Miss gave us a bottle of wine, last week, bearing the above brand. It was made in Davie county, of the common Summer grape, gathered in the fields and forests. There is no doubt the common grape of the country might be made, by cultivation, to yield a very handsome return. Cultivation would improve it. It is a hardy vine, growing any and every where without attention. But there are other and better varieties of grape within the reach of all, and we are glad that the people are giving more attention to the subject than formerly. A vineyard of one acre, well cultivated, would pay better than five acres of Arkansas bottom in cotton.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Franklin County Candidates.—For the Senate.—Sheriff Harriss and David W. Spivey, Esq. They are both democrats. As yet there is no Opposition candidate, in which event it is said, the last named gentleman will withdraw, in order to give a fair field and untrammeled contest.

For the Commons.—Wm. F. Green, Esq., democrat, and John E. Thomas, Esq., Opposition.

Franklin County Electors.—The District Convention at Franklin on the 13th inst. appointed Messrs. Jones Fuller and Jno. B. Yarborough, electors for Franklin County.

DEATH OF THE ABBE HUC.

One of the most delightful, instructive and piquant of contemporary writers has just died at Paris, after a short illness. The memory of the Abbe Huc, a French missionary in China and Thibet, who carried the Cross into the heart of Central Asia, and studied the ritual of Buddhism in the very Meccas of that strange and wide-extended faith, deserves a place in the literary Pantheon, as well as in the more sacred shrines of the Church which he served with so single hearted a devotion.

Evariste-Regis Huc was born at Toulouse, Aug. 1, 1813. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1839, and a few days afterwards sailed from Havre to take the place of the missionary Perboyre, who had just been put to death at Macao. The persecutions of the Catholics in China only stimulated the zeal of the young priest, who entered upon his labors with a spirit, an energy, and a self-forgetful zeal not unworthy the great apostle of the Indies himself. For five years, Father Huc traversed the Northern and Western Provinces of the Chinese Empire, penetrating far into the chain of the Altai, and eventually reaching the sacred city of the Grand Lama. Whether from political or religious considerations, the Emperor Tao-Kwang, in the year 1848, when the general demoralization of the Empire—which broke out two years later into the Great Rebellion—was rapidly demonstrating itself in the Central Provinces, sent out an order recalling Hue to Peking, and cut short at once his industrious pilgrimages and his missionary career. Forced to return to Macao, Hue struggled in vain for two years with the debilitating climate of that place, and finally sought permission to return to Europe. He had already published some very striking contributions on the habits, languages and beliefs of Central Asia. In 1852 he gave to the world his careful narrative of a *Voyage en Tartarie, le Thibet et la Chine, pendant les années* 1844, 1845 and 1846. This work, almost immediately translated into English, achieved an instantaneous and remarkable success. A subsequent publication, *L'Empire Chinois*, though it covered ground more familiar and better known, was not inferior in merit or in interest, and won for the Abbe the honor of the first Montyon prize, decreed to him by the Academy in 1855. A more full and attractive sketch than is elsewhere to be found of the Catholic Missions in China, was M. Hue's last contribution to literature. This appeared in 1857, under the title of *Le Christianisme en Chine*, and has been translated into many languages. Worn down by his labors, and undermined by the insidious effects of the coast climate of China, the Abbe's health has been precarious ever since his return to Europe; and his death, in the 47th year of his age, though premature, can hardly be called unexpected.

Terrible Tornado in Illinois and Mississippi.—A tornado passed over Carlenville, Illinois, on Monday evening, unroofing and blowing down houses, barns, trees and fences. The roof of the Lutheran church was blown some distance, and the walls were much injured. The roof of a dwelling was carried nearly a mile and a half through the air. Children were picked up by the wind and carried a considerable distance; stock was killed in every direction. A man named Lowe was killed by lightning, many persons were wounded and the destruction of property was very great.

A similar storm visited Louisiana, Missouri, on the same evening, doing much damage to property and injuring several people.

Ohio Constitutional Union Convention.—The Constitutional Union State convention of Ohio met at Columbus on Wednesday, and appointed delegates to the Baltimore convention. The convention resolved to present two names for the Presidency to the Baltimore Convention On the first ballot the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated, and Judge McLean on the fourth ballot. The latter gentleman received a majority of one over Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Bates received six votes out of thirty-nine cast on the first ballot, but was dropped on the fourth ballot, when only nineteen votes were cast.

Scene in the House—Punning Extraordinary.—While the Pryor-Potter controversy was going on in Washington, a vote of the House was called upon some minor matters. When Mr. Potter's name was called, an old Dutch member from Pennsylvania, who never takes up time unless he has something to say to the point, rose in his place and excused Mr. Potter thus: "Mishter Shpeaker, I will shust say ash how Mishter Potter hash a Pryor engagement." Both sides of the House and the galleries united in an uproarious explosion of mirth at the hon. member's sally of wit, and it was only checked to be redoubled, when, after the name of Mr. Pryor was called, the same old Hans arose and said: "Vel, Mishter Spheaker, Mishter Pryor has gone to pe ash clay in te hands of te Potter." For some moments the scene in the House was indescribable, and for the nonce, five pound bowie knives and shotted rifles were at a discount.

Joe Baldwin to a Client.—Joe Baldwin, author of "Flush Times in Alabama," and at present chief justice of California, while living in this State, would occasionally indulge his natural propensity for fun, even in replies to clients. A case came before us, over which we laughed heartily at the time, and which has not been in print.

Just before he removed to California, a gentleman of this vicinity, now dead, and well remembered for his eccentricity, forwarded an old claim to Mr. Baldwin for collection due by a citizen of Mississippi in a county bordering on Alabama. In due time he received a letter in relation to it from Mr. Baldwin, which he handed to us for perusal, taking the reply in high dudgeon. Mr. Baldwin wrote him that he could not collect the account for three reasons:

First, when the debtor was alive he obtained a judgment against him, and the execution was returned with the endorsement, "no property found;" secondly, the debtor was dead and his estate hopelessly insolvent; thirdly, and as a last reason, *he did not practice where he believed the debtor had gone to.*

Montgomery (Ala.) Daily Post.

The Georgia Lotteries Abolished.—All the Georgia lottery grants are foreclosed by prohibition of the drawings under a penal enactment of the State Legislature, to take effect on the first day of June next. The act was passed in November, at the last legislative session.

The Town of Louisburg Ky. destroyed by Fire.—The Memphis Enquirer of the 17th inst., reported that the town of Louisburg, Conway county, Arkansas, was entirely destroyed by fire several days since. No particulars are as yet received.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1860.

PREPARING FOR A CHANGE OF FRONT.—In the last Charlotte Democrat we find the following:—

The Canvass.—We publish an account of the debate between Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool at Elizabeth City. It is not an unfair and one-sided report like that of the first discussion published by the Murfreesborough Southron, and copied by all the opposition papers. The Southron did not report Gov. Ellis correctly, and we have good authority for saying that the report of the Murfreesborough Citizen (a democratic paper) is inaccurate.

We have heretofore called attention to the fact that the Democratic papers have failed to copy either the Whig or the Democratic accounts of the discussion at Gatesville. *We* have published both. The Eastern Democratic papers have given their own accounts of the discussions, *for circulation in the East exclusively.* Not one of the detailed accounts has been copied into a Democratic paper in the middle or Western part of the State. But, instead of this, other and very different accounts of these discussions are written down there in the East, and sent off to the Standard for circulation in the West. Such is the account which the Democrat copies from the Standard, and lauds as "not an unfair and one-sided report." It was written at Elizabeth City, where there is a Democratic paper, which Democratic paper gave its own very different account of the discussion. *That* was for the East. The writer for the Standard prepares one for the West. In this last account, there is not a word about the West being "the horse-leech, crying give! give!" not a word about the West "having its hand all the time in the pockets of the Eastern people," or about "the East being the goose to lay the golden egg for the West." *That* was all for the East—the Standard's account is for the West, and ignores all this.

The Democrat says that "the Southron did not report Gov. Ellis correctly." Indeed! How does the Democrat know that? We have nowhere seen such a charge made on the spot. It is left to a Western paper, two or three hundred miles from the scene of the discussion, to deny the correctness of the Southron's account. But the fact is that the Citizen, the Democratic paper published at the same place, gives substantially the same account of Gov. Ellis's Gatesville speech, in some essential particulars giving the very words of the Southron's account. Seeing this, the Democrat feels bound to go on and add, "We have good authority for saying that the report of the Murfreesborough Citizen (a Democratic paper) is inaccurate."

We suppose that Gov. Ellis is this "good authority"? Now it may be remarked that Gov. Ellis is *estopped* from making this plea as to any but one point. On the 17th inst., just a fortnight after the Gatesville discussion, Gov. Ellis had the following inserted in the Raleigh Press:—

In an Error.—In an article which appeared in our weekly issue of the 16th, copying from the Murfreesboro' Citizen, Gov. Ellis is made to say "that between himself and Mr. Pool no difference upon national politics existed." The Governor requests us to state that he was misunderstood. What he said was this:—"Between Mr. Pool and himself no personal difference existed, yet—on a question of State policy, as well as on Federal affairs—they stood widely asunder." This correction comports with the account given of the discussion by the Southron.—*Ral. Press, 17th inst.*

This is fairly an admission that there were no other material errors in either the Citizen's or the Southron's accounts of Gov. Ellis's speech. He took the trouble to correct one error, in the Democratic account, and to admit the correctness of the Whig account in that particular. What more natural, if there had been other errors in either account, than to correct them at the same time, or at least to refer to them—to say that there *were* other errors? But the Governor did nothing of the kind. The *only* error he had detected in the accounts of his speech, was one in the Democratic account, and by correcting that, he tacitly admitted that there were no others to correct.

To the West, however, a different story must be told. Not only are Eastern accounts of the discussions—thus tacitly admitted to be correct,—suppressed, but the Western Democrat is furnished with "good authority" for denouncing the one as "unfair and one-sided" and the other as "inaccurate."

This foreshadows the game which Gov. Ellis is playing. We do not think it a respectable game, nor do we believe it will be a winning game. It looks to a deception of both sections, East and West, and we think it will lose the Governor the confidence of both.

If these versions of Gov. Ellis's speech in the East, written and published by his own party friends in the East, are to be repudiated in the West, by his friends and himself, it strikes us that it is due to truth and to decency that the Governor should first require his organs in the East to correct them, and to give such a version as he is willing to stand by all over the State. It is true that that might now be a hazardous business, for the Eastern people heard him and have assented to the correctness of the reports of his speeches. But it would be more honest than to have one story for the East and a different story for the West.

STOP THAT STORY.—Many of our exchanges credit this paper with a story about the burning of four churches somewhere. We never heard of the churches or the story of their being burnt till we saw it credited to the Observer in the Northern papers.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The Charleston papers bring us this morning the proceedings of Monday, the first day.

The Convention was organized temporarily by calling Col. F. B. Flournoy of Arkansas to the Chair, and appointing W. F. Ritchie of Va. Sec'y. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Hanckel, a letter was presented from Fernando Wood, protesting against the course of the National Committee in excluding his set of delegates from the floor, and giving seats to the other set in advance of investigation by the Convention. The letter was not read to the Convention, but it gave rise to a scene of great confusion, which was finally quieted by the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of a committee on credentials, one from each State, (the members from New York and Illinois not to vote on their States' contested delegations,) and a committee on permanent organization, similarly composed. A resolution requesting the contested delegates to take no part in the proceedings of the Convention was laid on the table by a State vote; Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and California against tabling and in favor of the resolution.

The committees were then announced: From North Carolina, on credentials, W. A Moore; on organization, R. R. Bridgers.

Nothing else of interest occurred and the Convention adjourned to Tuesday.

The committee on permanent organization met and agreed upon Hon. Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts as President; 17 States voting for him and 11 for Mr. Flournoy. A Vice President and Secretary from each State was then agreed on; those from N. C. not published. The rules of the last Convention were adopted and the Committee adjourned.

The committee on credentials met, gave the Illinois seats to the Douglas delegates and adjourned.

The delegates present from North Carolina are as follows:

W. S. Ashe, W. W. Avery, Bedford Brown, W. W. Holden, W. A. Moore, Nicholas M. Long, R. R. Bridgers, L. W. Humphrey, W. L. Steele, Jas. Fulton, T. J. Green, J. W. B. Watson, R. P. Dick, S. P. Hill, S. Hargrave, R. L. Patterson, W. Lander, John Walker, Columbus Mills, Henry T. Farmer.

We received on Tuesday a long letter from a visiter at Charleston, full of speculations as to the probable result of the Convention. It was intended for Monday's Observer, but did not reach here till Tuesday.

The writer adds that the April business of the city has been affected to a large extent by the high prices charged by the hotels, keeping country merchants away.

AN ANGRY GOVERNOR.—The following correspondence appears in Tuesday's Raleigh Press. The Standard issued the same day has nothing about it, a sign confirmatory of the reports of a feud between the Governor and the Standard.

For our part we do not see why the Governor should be so furious against the Wake County Working Men's Association, why he should "denounce them," or object to their circulating their Address, which was written and printed and circulated months ago. We never read it, but understand that it relates altogether to the question of equal taxation, without any personal allusion to Gov. Ellis. "Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed, that he is grown so great," that respectable citizens, working men or others, may not dare to circulate their views of public matters, on pain of his displeasure and denunciation?

RALEIGH, N. C., April 23.

DEAR SIR:—As several designing persons have perverted and misrepresented a conversation that I had with you, relative to a political society in the town of Raleigh, called the "Wake County Working Men's Association," I would be much obliged to you, if you will furnish me with a statement of the conversation, for public use. I would be glad you would state whether my remarks were not confined exclusively to the society above named, and whether I did not, at the same time, state that some of the members of that society were circulating their addresses in various parts of the State to affect my election.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JOHN W. ELLIS.

DANL. G. FOWLE, Esq.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 23rd, 1860.

Hon. JOHN W. ELLIS: *Dear Sir:*—Yours of this morning, in which you state that, "As several designing persons have perverted and misrepresented a conversation that I (you) had with you (me) relative to a political society in the town of Raleigh, called the "Wake County Working Men's Association," I (you) would be obliged to you (me) if you (I) would furnish me (you) with a statement of the conversation for public use," has just been received. I have complied below with your request, and would only ask, that if any expression is used which you may think stronger than your language upon that occasion, that you will call my attention to it, at once, as it is my desire to do full justice to a political opponent for whom I entertain so high a respect as for your Excellency.

On Friday afternoon I was standing on the State House steps, in conversation with several gentlemen, when you approached. I had in my hand, two volumes of the Journal of the Legislature. You made some remarks about the books, when I replied that I had obtained them for the purpose of examining your legislative record.

You answered: "you will find that all right—but there is one thing which is not right, and that is the manner which I—you—have been treated by the 'Working Men's Association of Wake county.' Wherever I have gone, I have found that somebody has been stabbing me in the back, by the circulation of the Address published by that Association. On my return to Raleigh, I ascertained that Frank I. Wilson was the man, who had been sending off the addresses, or at least a part of them. I am determined in this campaign, to meet my enemies face to face, and I shall denounce them from the stump on the first occasion that presents itself; and you may say to Mr. Pool, that I desire an opportunity to do so; and that if he will refer to the address of the Association, at Smithfield, that I will denounce them worse than you ever heard a set of men denounced in the Court House. If I cannot be elected Governor of North Carolina without the votes of the Working Men's Association of Wake County, I don't deserve to be elected."

The above, Governor, contains, according to my recollection, the substance of our conversation. I do not pretend to say that I have given the very words used, though I think I have used the very words, in the most material parts.

I understood that your remarks were confined to the "Working Men's Association of Wake county."

As any misrepresentation of the conversation would reflect upon me as well as upon you, I have retained a copy of this note, in order to make publication of its contents, if necessary for my protection.

Very respectfully,
DANIEL G. FOWLE.

Hon. JNO. W. ELLIS.

A SHAMEFUL MISREPRESENTATION.—The Salisbury Banner of last week made amends for one wrong it had done us; and this week it perpetrates another, and a very gross one, in the following:—

"If the object was to realize more taxes from slave property, how comes it Mr. Pool declares upon the stump at the East that the proposed change will not have that effect?—and the Fayetteville Observer thinks with Mr. Pool—that under the change, slave property as a whole will pay no larger sum into the treasury than now. And if what Mr. Pool and the Observer say be true, what becomes of the Western Opposition view of the matter?"

And this is repeated over and over again by the Banner.

Now all our readers know that our plain and decided allegation has been the very reverse of that attributed to us by the Banner. We have contended, and have shown that Mr. Pool contends, that the proposed change *will* "realize more taxes from slave property," that slave property *will* pay a larger sum into the treasury than now. How the Banner could have perverted our plain declarations into their very opposite, is more than we can account for.

The Banner further asserts (speaking of Mr. Pool and the Observer,)—

"That they do not propose to lessen the tax on land or any thing else and put it on the slaves not now taxed. That would not do to talk of in the East."

This, also, is the very reverse of our argument. We have shown, that if slaves are taxed, like lands, according to value, the tax on the latter may be reduced from 20 cents to about 11 cents on the $100 value, whilst the aggregate tax on slaves will be increased from $118,329 to $198,000.

The Banner goes on to say for itself, as follows:—

"We assert it, and we defy contradiction, that a tax on all the property in the State, to raise the sum now required by the treasury, would reduce the tax now paid on slave property more than three-fourths—that is, a slave which now pays a tax of 80 cents would then pay less than 20 cents."

We contradict this, here in the part of the State where the slaves abound. We say to slaveholders, plainly and honestly, your taxes on slaves will *not* be reduced three-fourths, will not be reduced at all, but will be increased. Your taxes on lands will be reduced, but not on slaves.

If we cannot succeed without deception, we will be content with defeat.

Practice against Profession.—When Mr. John Pool was a member of the Senate of North Carolina, he voted against the system he is now advocating—he voted against the ad valorem principle—he voted against calling a Convention of the people to amend the Constitution. *Then*, he was not the opposition candidate for Governor—*then* he acted on his own good judgment of what was right, uninfluenced by Gubernatorial visions. *Now* he favors what he then opposed—*now* his better judgment is warped by his hatred of the democratic party and his very anxious desire to be Governor.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

In publishing the above, the Democrat adds that it "resorts to no abuse of Mr. Pool—does not misrepresent him." Why, then, does not the Democrat publish the sketches of Mr. Pool's speech at Gatesville and at Tarborough (the last Democratic,) which show very plainly that what he voted against in the Legislature was altogether different from what is now before the people, and what he is now in favor of. The ad valorem he then voted against was ad valorem on every thing but slaves—the ad valorem he wants must include slaves. The Convention he voted against was a Convention on the white basis—the Convention he advocates is a Convention on the federal basis. If the Democrat does not wish to misrepresent Mr. Pool, let it give his own statement of these facts.

DEMOCRATS FOR EQUAL TAXATION.—A Rowan county correspondent of the Salisbury Watchman says that at a "log-rolling" in that county, after conversing upon the subject of equal taxation, he found that "there were 4 democrats in the crowd out of 5 who declared that they would vote for such a change, believing it was right. But, says I, Democrats are opposed to it. Gov. Ellis is opposed to it. They said they did not care if he was. They said it would not be fair for one neighbor to pay the tax of his more wealthy neighbor, because his property happened to consist of slaves."

GUIDE BOOK TO WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—We have received from the author, Henry E. Colton, Esq. a small pamphlet, entitled a "Guide Book to the Scenery of Western North Carolina." To those proposing to visit the mountain region this book will be almost a necessity.

In the Western Advocate, published by Mr. Colton, we find an account of a trip he made from Asheville to Hendersonville, through the Upper French Broad Valley, which he describes as exceedingly beautiful and fertile, and abounding with marble from which they burn lime, iron ore, &c. Reaching Davidson's river, Mr. Colton says:—

"The Alum rocks are a great curiosity, and if this rich and unknown country is ever opened to the world may be made useful. We have as yet not been able to discover or hear of any alum springs, but near by one of the cliffs is a fine sulphur spring. Up Davidson's river is a strange mountain called the Looking Glass Rock. It is a curiosity well worth visiting—it is a wonder among wonders—a curiosity among thousands of curious things which are thick-sown in this beautiful country. We suppose the rock to be composed of metamorphic slates in which there may be some large fleaks of mica which give it the dazzling appearance it presents when the sun is full upon it. The mouth of Davidson's river is beautiful. The bottom lands are about three miles wide, owned by Capt. Wm. Denver, Wm. Johnston, of S. C., Chas. Patton, Elizur Patton, and above and below stretches out as far as the eye can reach the immensely fertile valley land. It has never yet been tested to its full strength. We were shown farms which averaged 80 bushels of corn to the acre, and a number of individual acres which produced over 100. This land was hardly worth cultivating until they began to lime it. Now there is not a more fertile region in the world. Much of it is still uncleared."

BEAUTIES OF DEMOCRACY AS VIEWED BY A DEMOCRAT.—The Washington Correspondent of the Raleigh Standard writes to that paper of the 25th inst. the following account of the doings of his party friends, who took charge of the delegates to Charleston as they arrived in Washington:

"A delegate from a Northern State assured me that his mind was made up as to whom he would give his vote in the convention when he reached this city, but that now he had not the faintest idea what his action would be. "Why," said he, "the Douglas men took me and made it *plain* that if the Giant was nominated he would sweep the country. The Hunter men next took me in hand, and I was forced against my inclination to believe that *he* was more available than Douglas—the whole was figured out plainly and satisfactorily, and as I wanted to be an "original supporter" I resolved to cast my vote for the Virginian. After this the Breckinridge party showed me conclusively that neither Douglas nor Hunter had any chance either of a nomination or election if nominated. Their reasoning and evidence was beyond cavil, and I felt I was bound to go for Breck. I thought I was now all right; but a Lane deputation called on me and proceeded to show that I had been made a dupe of designing men who *knew* their statements were false, and were made to mislead me in order to carry out their selfish purposes. A long conversation ensued, in which Mexican war, blood-stained fields, carnage, flying shot, roar of musketry, groans of the dying, &c., &c., were glowingly portrayed until my military ardor was aroused; and then remembering that Gen. Taylor and Gen. Pierce were elected by overwhelming majorities I determined to vote for old Joe. "All right on the goose" now, I thought, and parting with my Lane friends I proceeded in a peaceful, quieted state of mind to take a "night cap," when I was simultaneously seized by two rival parties, one for Guthrie and the other for Dickinson. The scene that ensued I scarcely recollect, as the suddenness of the shock created a half-suspension of my faculties, and rendered me almost wholly unconscious. I remember groping to my room, and lying down endeavored to recall all that had transpired, but in vain. I was impressed that Hunter had advocated popular sovereignty, and the South were opposed to him and in favor of Douglas, who was a fire-eating slave-code man; that Breckinridge was a Presbyterian minister, and unsuited for the Presidency; that Lane had been killed either in Mexico or Kansas; that Guthrie was already Secretary of the Treasury and *ought* to be satisfied, and that Dickinson could only carry New Jersey and half of New York—not quite enough to elect I thought. In this delightful state of disordered intellects I felt certain of but one thing, and that was that the d—— might eat me alive if I ever a second time sought or accepted the doubtful honor of a seat in a National Convention."

CONGRESS.—The Charleston Convention has interrupted proceedings, and nothing of the slightest interest has occurred this week.

The Postmaster at St. Paul's, Robeson county, has resigned, and there appears to be some difficulty in getting a successor, which is to be regretted. Mail matter for that office will be retained in Fayetteville, for the present.

N. C. STOCKS.—$1000 of 6 per cent. bonds were sold in New York on Monday at 96, and $8,000 at 96¼.

The Standard and Mr. Pool.—The *Standard* continues its work of misrepresenting the position of Mr. Pool. It declares that Mr. Pool asserts that the *ad valorem* system of taxation will not increase the tax on slave property, notwithstanding Mr. Pool and his friends have denied this time and again. As we stated in our last, Mr. Pool believes, and has so declared, that the tax on slaves which are now taxed will *not* be increased, but that other slaves, under that system, will be subjects of revenue, and therefore, the tax on *slave property* will necessarily be increased. Will the *Standard* note this, and state Mr. Pool's position correctly? Mr. Pool has taken no other position but this in this section, and any statement to the contrary is a misrepresentation of his position. We hope the *Standard* does not intend to continue its misrepresentations in the face of so many corrections.—*Elizabeth City State.*

Equal Taxation—the people have got it—It will go.—The democracy had just as well attempt to whistle down a hurricane as to arrest the principle of *ad valorem, or equal taxation.* The people of the country have got to discussing it. They will find out its merits before the August election, and they will decide in its favor. They will require negroes to be taxed as property, and according to their value. They will require every man to be taxed according to the value of his possessions, because the rule is a fair one. An equal tax, according to what a man is worth, is just and right, and that is sure to be the verdict of the people. All the fuss the democrats are making about tin cups and the widow's hen, is mere clap-trap and fustian to mislead and deceive.

Salisbury Watchman.

Davidson College.—At a meeting of Concord Presbytery, held at Steel Creek Church in this county week before last, the following persons were elected Trustees of Davidson College: Rev. D. A. Penick, Sr., Rev. J. D. Hall, Rev. G. D. Parks, Rev. S C. Pharr, Rev. B. S. Krider, Maj. D. H. Hill, Judge Osborne, W. S. Harris, and Dr. C. L. Hunter.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Dividend.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 17th of May next.—*Wil. Journal.*

The Greenville Publishing House.—We learn through the Enterprise, that a gentleman of Greenville proposes to be one of fifty men to subscribe two hundred dollars each for the establishment of a common school book publishing concern in Greenville. This will form a nucleus of ten thousand dollars, which sum he considers sufficient to inaugurate a small concern for the purpose intended—that of publishing such books as are used in the primary branches of an English education.

DIED,

At Spartanburg, S. C., on the 23d inst., after a long illness, Mrs. ELLA L. BLAKE, wife of Professor Wm. K. Blake, and daughter of the late Wm. L. Hawley; all formerly of this place.

On the 10th inst., of Typhoid pneumonia, at the residence of her mother, near White Hall, Bladen county, Miss SARAH ANN JOHNSTON, aged 21 years and 6 months.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of E. T. Long, in Richmond County, Mrs. SUSAN JANE LONG, wife of James B. Long, in the 30th year of her age.

From the Wilmington Herald.

OPPOSITION DISTRICT CONVENTION.

In accordance with previous notice the delegates to the Opposition District Convention of the Third Congressional District, met in the City Hall at 10 o'clock, and organized by calling Col. Maultsby of Columbus Co. to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. W. M. Lewis and R. M Orrell as Secretaries.

The roll being called the following Counties answered through their delegates: Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Richmond, and New Hanover.

On motion of D. L. Russell, Esq., gentlemen present from counties composing the District were invited to take seats in the Convention.

On motion of O. P. Meares, Esq., a committee consisting of one from each county was appointed to report permanent officers and business for action of the Convention.

New Hanover.—O. P. Meares. Bladen.—D. Blue. Columbus.—F. J Simpson. Richmond.—J. G. Blue. Robeson.—J. Williams. Brunswick.—J. L. Sellers. Cumberland.—G. Deming.

On motion of T. C. Fuller. Esq., the Convention adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock and received the reports of the Committee, which, through their Chairman, O. P. Meares, Esq., reported for President D. L. Russell, Esq., of Brunswick Co., who was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. J. B. Brown and F. D. Poisson.

Mr. Russell, on taking the Chair, delivered a very clear and patriotic speech, explaining the object of the Convention. Gen. Owen and J. A. Worth were declared Vice-Presidents. The Chair declared the Convention ready for business.

The Committee, through their Chairman, Mr. O. P. Meares, reported the following resolution:

1. Resolved, That the principles set forth in the platform of the Opposition Convention which assembled at Raleigh on the 22d of February last, are such as to commend themselves to the consideration of every conservative and national man, and that upon their adoption by a majority of the people of North Carolina depends the happiness and prosperity of that people.

2. Resolved, That a system of *equal* taxation is the only one adapted to the interests and principles of a truly republican people, and that we believe that the chief obstacle to the establishment of such a system in North Carolina is the want of a proper understanding of the subject on the part of her citizens, and that notwithstanding the unceasing attempts of many of the leaders of the Democratic party to mystify the subject and to operate upon the minds of the timid and unsuspecting, by connecting other subjects with the discussion of it, which are perfectly immaterial and irrelevant, we intend to make all proper efforts to enlighten the people upon this vital question in order that they may cast their votes in August next knowingly and intelligibly.

3. Resolved, That this Convention recognize in the person of Mr. John Pool, an accomplished gentleman, and an able standard-bearer, and most cordially approve of and endorse his nomination, and furthermore, believing that he is gaining strength every day as the canvass progresses and that his election can be secured by the proper exertion of his friends, we earnestly appeal to our party throughout the District and the State to arouse themselves to action and to give him a warm and enthusiastic support.

4. Resolved, That this Convention will appoint three delegates and three alternates to represent the Opposition party of this District in the Constitutional Union Convention which will meet in Baltimore on the 9th May next, and that the delegates and alternates shall be elected by the counties represented in this Convention, each county casting as many votes as she may be entitled to members of the House of Commons.

5. Resolved, That this Convention will appoint an Elector and two Assistant Electors for this District, and also two sub-Electors for each county within the District, whose duty it shall be to canvass their respective counties, and that the Electors shall be chosen in the same manner as the delegates and alternates to the National Convention.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following is the list of delegates present from the several counties represented:

New Hanover Co.—Gen James Owen, F J Hill, Geo Harris, J H. Flanner, F D Poisson, W M Lewis, O P Meares, T E Lawrence, B W Beery, T C Worth, E Westcott, W J Yopp, W P Elliott, Dr W P Hill, Daniel Robinson, Jas Robinson, James Brown, John Hewlett, J N Craig, J J Lippitt, A M Waddell, R Burr, Dr T B Carr, J F Bishop, H W Burgwin, J Loeb, A D Waddell, Julius W Moore, A D Taylor, R H Cowan, W J Love, Jr. Walker Meares, E Murray, E Savage, Dr A E Wright, A A Brown, L A Hart, O S Baldwin, A D Cazaux, R F Brown, G R French, J A Parker, W L DeRosset, J D Cumming, H F Carr, O G Parsley, Jr, Dr F W Potter, W S Anderson, D Cashwell, Geo Davis.

Cumberland and Harnett Counties.—Gurdon Deming, Sr., Chas E Leete, Jas W Horne, A McCrimmon, T J Johnson, T C Fuller, R M Orrell, G W Bullard, Neill G. McNeill, J A Worth.

Robeson County.—G P Floyd, Giles W Williams, Rory McNair, A D Brown, J E Burns, J J Melvin.

Brunswick County.—D L Russell, T G Sellers, W L Hall, S Lloyd, D Thurston, J Green, T D Meares.

Columbus County.—Josiah Maultsby, F J Simpson, D D Campbell.

Bladen County.—D Blue, N J Lemmon, J J D Lucas, J W Russ, W H Dunham, J B Brown, S T Buie.

Richmond County.—J G Blue, J B Bachman.

The following gentlemen were chosen sub-electors:

Of Cumberland, D. McN. McKay, B. R. Huske.
Of Columbus, R. M. McCrackan, B. Smith.
Of New Hanover, Geo. Davis, A. M. Waddell.
Of Robeson, Col. R. McNair, Giles Leitch.
Of Bladen, Duncan Kelly, Chas. Baker.
Of Brunswick, T. C. McIlhenny, D. M. Buie.
Of Richmond, B. F. Little, J. W. Cameron.
Of Sampson, Dr. J. A. Bizzell, J. K. Morisey.
Of Duplin, Benjamin Oliver, Joseph T. Rhodes.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention:

D. L. Russell, E. J. Hale, Giles Leitch; and J. G. Blue, A. M. Waddell, and Neill Kelly as alternate delegates.

O. H. Dockery, of Richmond Co., was unanimously appointed Elector for this District, and T. C. Fuller and F. D. Poisson Assistant Electors.

No other business before the house, Messrs. T. C. Fuller, A. M. Waddell, and Rory McNair responded to calls in an able and patriotic manner.

On motion the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 8 o'clock, but there being no further business, adjourned *sine die;* whereupon Rory McNair, Esq., of Robeson, was called to the Chair, and upon being respectively called upon, A. M. Waddell, O. P. Meares, and T. C. Fuller, Esqrs., responded in able speeches.

At 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL, Pres't.

W. M. Lewis, } Secretaries.
R. M. Orrell, }

Death of a Revolutionary Soldier.—There died in Jackson county, quite recently, a soldier of the Revolution, by the name of Yelvaten Nevill. He was born in Rutherford county, North Carolina, on the 25th of December, 1763, and was consequently in the 97th year of his age. He took an active part in the closing scenes of the Revolution, from the time of the defeat of Ferguson at King's Mountain to the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781. He was noted for being an honest man. He had voted in every Presidential election which had been held in the United States. He voted twice for Washington, once for the elder Adams, twice for Jefferson, twice for Madison, twice for Monroe, three times for Gen. Jackson, and once each for Wirt, Harrison, Clay, Taylor, Scott, and Fillmore.

A train on the Hudson River Railroad last Monday morning ran seven miles in six minutes, between Albany and Castleton. This is believed to be the fastest time ever made in this country, being at the rate of *seventy miles an hour.* Luckily, the train was for the carriage of newspapers, and not passengers.

BEAUFORT HARBOR.

The Beaufort Journal is discussing the merits of Beaufort Harbor. It is a good work, if the Journal can succeed in exciting any enthusiasm upon the subject; a success which we ardently desire. The advantages of Beaufort Harbor, in point of depth of water, safety to shipping, accessibility to the ocean at all times, and commodiousness, have been so fully investigated and discussed by scientific and by practical men, that every one must, by this time, undoubtingly admit all that is claimed for it. It is beyond controversy, the most eligible and safe Harbor and Inlet south of the Chesapeake on our Atlantic coast. For carrying on a foreign trade, its location and advantages are very superior. Were such a harbor in any other State, it would long before this have built up one or two great cities.

The proposition to establish a connection of Beaufort with the West by Rail Road, is one of the oldest ideas and one of the best considered propositions connected with Internal Improvement in North Carolina. It was a favorite project with the late President Caldwell of the University, with whom the idea originated, we believe. The idea was elaborated and the project plead for and urged, until he retired from the press, by that veteran editor, Thomas J. Lemay, of Raleigh, to whom, perhaps, the project owes as much as to any man. At a later day others took up the idea, of whom Gov. Morehead was most prominent, if we remember rightly, until the scheme was initiated.

The Journal, however, seems to think that the Rail Road, as yet, is doing but little to develope the capacity of the harbor, owing to a want of knowledge or a proper appreciation of its advantages. It is possible that this latter idea is something near the truth; but as to the knowledge of the people they *know* enough, if the disposition were in them to *do* as much as they know.

But the Journal must bide its time. The day will yet come, we hope, when North Carolinians will appreciate North Carolina, and be willing to work for her. Her past history contains but few traces of this kind of patriotic feeling. *Selfishness,* with the lack of *self-reliance,* in the several sections and communities of the commonwealth, has been the bane of the State—the worm at the root of Jonah's gourd. Sectional interests and jealousies have come in constant conflict with the higher and more patriotic feeling to elevate the whole State, and hence her present dependence upon other States.

The proposition to connect Beaufort Harbor with Tennessee and thence with the Mississippi, ought to have been the first, highest and most persistent aim of North Carolina in her Rail Road system. Every man, woman and child ought to have been ready to baptize this project, with their first offerings to Rail Road enterprise. But it was a great work, and we were too poor and too timid and too much divided in local interests to attempt it. The syren voice of Virginia politicians and commercial men, sung a lullaby to this great work, and moved Raleigh and the communities on the line, to construct the Gaston Road, with a pledge of help. So many fingers were burnt in that scrape, it nearly buried the Rail Road spirit of the State beyond resurrection.

To Wilmington belongs the honor of reviving it. That enterprising community was the first to shake off the dust from her garments. Finding the State would do nothing *for the State,* she resolved to do something for *herself.* Wilmington was the first town in the State to show her selfishness, by the exercise of her own *self-reliance.* It was a noble up-rising of the true American spirit, to stoop under the load first herself and bear it, help or no help. And when she put her hands to it and had the load well on her shoulders, she sprung the State to action, and gladly she came to her help. That noble town deserves a column to her honor in the Capitol Square. That spirit still animates her, and although her success for *herself* may have had the effect of making her too *selfish,*—willing to grasp everything—to "stretch her arms like seas, to grasp in all the shore," yet it is so natural, so like human nature, we honor her for her enterprise and her energy, nevertheless.

Late in the day came the project for the Central Road. Tardily and cautiously came the people up to the old idea of connecting Beaufort Harbor with the West. * * * The sturdy sons of the West are clamorous for an outlet to the world. And they will have it. If the State will not let them come to Beaufort, they will go to Charleston. Let them come. In the name of patriotism, let them come to Beaufort Harbor.

There, North Carolina's commercial mart should be built. *There,* our foreign trade should be carried on. *There,* our merchant princes should dwell, and there *our city,* the rival of Northern cities, should be reared. If that gloomy period should ever arrive, for which Southern and Northern ultraists are so hot in pursuit of, the dissolution of the Union, then, if not before, North Carolina will turn to Beaufort Harbor.

Washington Dispatch.

Steam to Liverpool.—It gives us great satisfaction to announce, positively, that practical and well-considered steps have been taken towards the establishment of steam communication with Liverpool. The undertaking is started by two houses of well-known character and resources, who have contributed largely towards the carrying trade of our city. We refer to John Fraser & Co., and Ravenel & Co., who have liberally and spiritedly opened the active preparations for this great enterprise.

It is proposed to have constructed two first class iron propellers, capable of stowing 3500 or 4000 bales of Cotton, and of going to sea with a draft fourteen-and-a half feet, and, in all respects, they will be the staunchest of iron ships. One of them will be built in this country and the other in Great Britain, and they will be registered especially and exclusively for the trade between Liverpool and Charleston.—*Char. Courier.*

Official Swindling.—We have lately published some remarkable cases of swindling in the conduct of our government officers, but, on the whole, official swindling in Austria is rather ahead of our folks. A letter published in the London Times mentions a very curious mode by which Army contractors plundered the Government. They agreed to deliver cattle at so much a head in Mantua. The cattle were driven in at one gate and counted,—driven through the town, out at another gate and around the city to the first gate, where they were counted again,—and so on until the same cattle had actually been counted *five* times! The contractors also sold the hides:—but unfortunately they could only deliver the hides of *one-fifth* as many cattle as they had received pay for from the Government.

A New York paper thinks this rather superior to the official rascality in that city, but consoles itself with the fact that "we are a young people, comparatively, and have a wonderful facility at learning."

Douglasism.—A leading Democratic paper in Tennessee, the Memphis Avalanche, thus tells us where "Douglasism" thrives best:

"Douglasism is still flourishing in the Abolition States. It grows most vigorously where Abolitionism is rankest. It is a noxious weed that thrives best in steaming and fermenting composts, where society is rotting, rankling and decomposing."

Eastern Arguments against Equal Taxation.—A correspondent of the Tarborough Southerner says, that south of this, where slaves are taxed according to value, slave labor is so profitable it needs no such constitutional protection as, in the wisdom of our forefathers, has been thrown around that species of property here.

There are several reason why this is a very absurd argument. The first is, that it slaves were unprofitable here, which we deny, we know of no law which compels any man to keep unprofitable property. But if we are to exempt slaves from taxation because they are less profitable here than in Mississippi, we may also exempt land upon the same principle, for in the latter State much of the land yields fifty dollars worth of cotton to the acre, while here but little of it yields more than twenty-five dollars worth of anything.

But young negroes, such as we exempt from taxation, are more profitable here than in the cotton States, because the expense of feeding them is much less, because they are less liable to die, because their owners are not called upon to pay so many and such large Dr's. fees, and lastly because a negro raised in N. C. has a better constitution and is physically more valuable than one brought up in a less healthy climate.

The writer above alluded to also asserts that south of this the slaves are more equally distributed over each State than they are in N. C. We wonder who made that discovery. In southern Ga. as many slaves can be found in four counties as are in the whole Cherokee purchase. In South Ala. the number of slaves is much greater than in the Northern part of the State. So it is in Mississippi and Louisiana. In middle and West Tenn. there are three slaves to one in the Eastern part of the State. In Jefferson and Washita counties, in the Southern part of Ark., there are more slaves than in ten counties in the Northern part of the same State. In the counties of Liberty, Brazoria and Matagorda, in the Southern part of Texas, there are more slaves than are to found in 47,000 square miles of territory in the Northwestern part of the same State.

Rutherford Enquirer.

1860.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &C.

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites the attention of Physicians and others.

Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.
April 20. 11-itf

Pure Chemicals and Extracts.

100 OZ. SULPHATE QUININE;
Chinoidine, Sulphate Cinchona;
French, English, German & American Chemicals;
Tilden's Fluid Extracts; Leptandrin;
Asclepin, Hydrastin, Lupulin, Gelsemin;
Podophyllin, Syr. Hypophosphites, &c.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

Paints, Oils, Varnishes.

3000 LBS. PURE LEAD, in wood and tin packages; Linseed Oil; Dry Colors; Colors in Oil; Emery; Sand Paper; Lithrage; Red Lead; Ochre; Shellac; Gum Copal; Asphaltum; Coach, Furniture, Leather and Demar Varnishes; Graining Combs; Stripers; Blenders; Sash Tools; Paint and Varnish Brushes; Painters' Dusters. Just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

Spalding's Prepared Glue;

BENZINE;
MUCILAGE.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

CONGRESS WATER;
CITRATE MAGNESIA;
SEIDLITZ POWDERS;
SELTZER APERIENT.
Just received and for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

Kerosene Oil, price $1 25 per Gal.

BURNING FLUID;
CAMPHENE;
POTASH;
CONCENTRATED LEY;
STARCH;
SOAPS;
SPICES;
DISTILLERS' GLUES.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

TEAS!

OLD HYSON, IMPERIAL, OOLONG, and YOUNG HYSON TEAS, just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20 11-itf

Perfumery, Brushes, &c.

HAIR, Tooth, Nail, Flesh, Cloth, Shoe and Shaving Brushes; Buffalo, India Rubber, Ivory, Fine Tooth, Horn and Pocket Combs; Lubin's and Phalon's Extracts for the Hdkf; Genuine Farina Cologne; Toilet Soaps; Puffs; Toilet Powders; Pomades; Hair Oils; Hair Dyes; Toy Paints; Pocket Flasks; Pocket Cups; Tooth Pastes and Powders, Kalliston and Phalon's Oriental Cream for the Complexion; Shaving Soaps and Creams; Razors and Strops; Wood's and Mrs. Allen's Hair Restoratives; Kathairon; Tricopherous; Balm 1000 Flowers; Cachous; Corkscrews; Faber's Lead Pencils and Propellers; G. D. Caps; Rose and Orange Water; Burnett's Cocoaine; Zylobalsum; Jouvin's Kid Glove Cleaner, and FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

Just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

Surgical Cases, Vial Cases.

SPATULAS; Bougies; Catheters, (*G. E.* and *Silver;*) D. J. Tooth Forceps; Probangs; Glass and G. E. Pessaries; English and American Enema Apparatus; Syringes; Speculums; Stethescopes; Abdominal Supporters; Double and Single Trusses, Shoulder Braces; Lancets; Magneto Machines; Cupping Cases; Medical Saddle Bags; Medicine Chests, Scales and Weights; Breast Pumps; Nursing Bottles; Tweezers; Hydrometers, for Syrup and Sugar; Spirit Hydrometers; Thermometers; Trocars, Silk and Linen Suspensory Bandages; Scarificators; Cupping Glasses; Graduates Minim Glasses; Gum Lancets; Surgeons' Needles.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

Glass, Putty, &c.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 x 10 to 20 x 24;
PUTTY and PUTTY KNIVES;
WHITE WASH BRUSHES and W. W. HEADS.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

Artist's Materials.

TUBE PAINTS, assorted colors;
Mastic Varnish, Pallettes;
Nut Oil, Tin Foil, Round and
Flat Sable Brushes, C. H. Pencils, &c.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☛ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Feb'y 18, 1860. 91-1lypaid.

WHIG MEETING IN ROBESON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Notice is hereby given, that a Whig Meeting will be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday of May Court (28th,) at 2 o'clock, P. M. The object of this Convention will be to nominate candidates for the Legislature for Robeson County. Also, to appoint Delegates to a District Convention to be held at Floral College, on the 1st Saturday in June next, composed of the Counties of Richmond and Robeson. It is earnestly desired that each Captain's District in the County be fully represented on the 28th.

A WHIG OF 1840.

Lumberton, N. C., April 26, 1860.

A VERY VALUABLE

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

THE Large and well situated LOT fronting on Union, Burges and Maiden Lane Streets, with the Commodious and Elegant DWELLING HOUSE and out houses on it, is offered for sale. This property has generally been known as the Latta House and Lot. As a residence it has no superior in Fayetteville for the excellence of the buildings and the beauty, health and convenience of its location. It is now offered at private sale on accommodating terms. Apply to

GEORGE SLOAN,
Agent for R. K. BRYAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 26. 12-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on Thursday the 24th May.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
April 23. 12-tm

GUANO.

860 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO. Just received and for sale by

RAY & PEARCE.
April 23. 12-2t

Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!

30 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL, JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

W. H. CARVER.
April 25. 12-3w

Cider Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

W. H. CARVER.
April 25. 12-3w

BULK MEAT.

10 HHDS. BULK SIDES and SHOULDERS, for sale by

E. F. MOORE.
April 26. 12-3wi

Bacon and Corn.

6000 LBS. bright Western Sides and Shoulders.
2000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, hog round.
1000 bags prime Corn.
For sale low for cash, by

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
April 5, 1860. 6-ilm

Parmenter & Campbell's Sewing Machines.

Patented by E. BOOTH, August 1859.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing, will on application at the Shemwell House, be shown this, the *most perfect Sewing Machine ever invented.*

D. T. NEWBY, Agt.
Fayetteville, March 31. 6-ilm

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84itf

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform and Scoop to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds, to weigh 4, 8, 36 and 62 lbs., some with beams, weighing by ¼ and ½ ounces.
Letter Scales at $1 75.
These are the best Scales made; every Scale warranted. Larger Scales will be ordered at N. Y. price adding expenses.
The Scales described above, always for sale by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84-16m

CROCKERY, CHINA

and GLASS WARE.

W. N. TILLINGHAST has now in Store, a full supply of

GOODS IN HIS LINE,

Which he offers to the trade on favorable terms.
March 12. 99-i2m

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism;
The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment cures Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples; Neuralgia, Corns and Warts, and is worth

1,000,000 *Dollars Per Annum*

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c. Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprains or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age!" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York
April 7, 1860. 7-6t

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y

NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers with Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed. My clients will please call on them.

JAMES BANKS.
Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. 81-itf

A. E. HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.
Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81llypd

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.—The following letter has been addressed to each member of the Committee in all the States of the Union:

Rooms of the National Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union Party, 375 *Pennsylvania Avenue,*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—At a recent meeting of the National Executive Central Committee of the Constitutional Union Party, it was unanimously resolved that the entire National Committee be convened at Baltimore, simultaneously with the meeting of the nominating Convention, to-wit: May 9th, to receive from that Convention its nominations, ratify the same, and take such action as may be necessary for rendering them effective; and it was made my duty, on behalf of that Committee, to address each member of the National Committee, and specially and urgently request his attendance at the time and place mentioned.

Although the business of the National Committee is distinct and separate from that of the Convention, it is considered quite important that both should be assembled on the same day, in order, chiefly, that the Committee may, at once, adopt the best and most efficient measures for promoting the success of the nominations made by the Convention. The presence of both these bodies, it is hoped, will not fail to give a favorable impulse to the Party, to manifest its character and strength, and to show their honest and patriotic devotion to its support.

In such a cause—a cause that appeals to the country's good, and rests alone on the disinterested patriotism of its surporters—it is believed that no word of argument or persuasion is required to insure your co-operation and punctual attendance on the Committee at the time and place stated.

Each member of the Committee will be similarly addressed, and a general attendance is confidently expected.

The Executive Committee will be gratified to learn from you, at your earliest convenience, that you will be present.

By order of the Committee.

Yours, respectfully,
F. WILLIAM WALKER, Sec'y.

The following are the members of the National Committee of the Union Party, who have been elected to represent in that Committee the State of North Carolina:

State at Large.

Hon. George E. Badger, Raleigh.
Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hillsboro'.

Congressional Districts.

1st. John Pool, Esq., Elizabeth City.
2nd. John H. Haughton, Esq., Newbern.
3rd. O. P. Meares, Esq., Wilmington.
4th. George Little, Esq., Raleigh.
5th. A. G. Foster, Esq., Thomasville.
6th. R. C. Puryear, Esq., Huntsville.
7th. Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., Wadesboro'.
8th. Tod R. Caldwell Esq., Morganton.

The Hon. John A. Gilmer is a member of the National Executive Central Committee.

FIRST GUN FROM CHARLESTON.

DESPATCH FROM HORSE SHOE NED.

[According to promise, our old friend begins his despatches from Charleston to-day.]

CHARLESTON, 23 April, 10 o'clock, A. M.

I am here! Immense excitement, and nobody knows anything. I see and hear a great deal, but it is all confidential, and altogether unreliable. Douglas is *tremendous.* His friends are very warm for him. His enemies are very much opposed to him. He looks out well for himself. He will certainly be nominated if he and his friends can secure the votes. I have got acquainted with him and he tells me a great deal. However, I see all he tells me in the papers. Hunter is strong; Lane is strong; Breckniridge is strong; but the stronger a man is, the smaller his chances. The only certainty is that no man can name the nominee. If I could name the nominee, I could sell the knowledge for a million!

The great contest is for the Vice-Presidency, and that is d—d uncertain too. Every fellow has his friends, that stick to him like dog ticks (till they get *full!*) My man is strong. He is stronger than most of 'em, but I am not sure he will accept. But don't bet on his refusal, because all political matters are uncertain.

We are all *scrouged* awfully for room. Senators hire church porches and market stalls, and the large culverts are full of the common sort. I am doing well. I eat at a restaurant. I sleep in a room rented from a very pious colored woman that makes cakes and beer.

Eleven O'clock.

Later.—There is still greater excitement and more uncertainty, owing to lunch time having come. One would think the town was on fire—but it is only the bar room rush. Can't send you the news fully by telegraph, on account of the expense; my despatches must be brief, precise, and every thing to the point!

Still Later.—Astounding news! It has just been discovered that there is a large band of *Squatter Sovereigns* camped in the upper part of the city close by the State fort. It's thought they are the Douglas Reserve, but I consider that d—d uncertain! Some think the object is to take the fort in case Douglas is defeated, turn the guns against the Convention and make it reconsider—but the man that said *that* was drunk.

Montgomery Mail.

What Ex-Governor Wise thinks of the Charleston Nomination.—A Washington telegraphic correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "Governor Wise has been expressing his opinions without reserve, as to the want of courage and consistency on the part of the Administration. He remarked the other day, in our hearing, that his belief is, if Douglas receives the nomination of the Charleston Convention he will be defeated, and that such an event will be the death and burial of the Democratic Party. It was his opinion that Judge McLean, if nominated at Chicago and Baltimore, would defeat Douglas in Virginia and nearly every Southern State. He thinks Hunter is not a popular man enough, that Breckinridge is not the proper man, and General Lane no better."

Political Organs.—The Senate's committee appointed to investigate the abuses of the public printing, have brought out some curious testimony with respect to Democratic newspapers, especially those that partake of the character of political organs. A Democratic newspaper of this class, indeed, appears to be worthless as a business or property, and useful only as a political machine. Mr. Rice, late of the Pennsylvanian, the Administration paper of the Keystone State, testified before the committee that he "sank money upon it at all times," adding that the people of the state would not support a Democratic newspaper, nor the people of Philadelphia either. The Pennsylvanian was kept alive not by the ordinary business of a newspaper but by party subsidies and party patronage. It was looked upon, he said, as a political machine, to be kept running and at work, even though unprofitable as a business operation.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A piece of new road in Concord, Mass., which has been in use about five years, suddenly disappeared on Tuesday forenoon. It was laid out across a swamp, and was some six to seven rods in extent. A man and one-horse team were at work on it at the time, and had a narrow escape.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 2

The Asia has arrived, with telegraphic from Liverpool via Queenstown to the

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, April 13—Sales for the past four days of 43,00 Middling and lower grades have declined and holders are pressing on the market, unsettled;—for fair quality the market tled, but prices are generally unchanged 955,000 bales, of which 767,000 are A Flour firm and steady. Rosin dull, and ties slightly declined;—Common 4s 2d Spirits Turpentine steady at 35s 6d

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EU

NEW YORK, April 2

The Vanderbilt has arrived at this po Liverpool, bringing dates to the 18th ins

The great fight between Heenan and came off on the 17th and lasted upwards hours. Over one hundred rounds were e between the parties, when the excitement so intense that the crowd broke down the leaving the result of the fight undecided were severely punished, and both fell o round.

There has been a failure of a cotton in Liverpool, whose reported liabilities £235,000.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, April 1—Sales for three days reach 21,000 bale lower qualities have declined 1-16 a 1-8 prices are irregular. Flour has advanced 1s., and Wheat 1 a 2d.—Corn quiet.

Treaty with Spain.—The Washington pondent of the Journal of Commerce, in letter, refers as follows to a new treaty with

"The treaty negotiated by Mr. Pres Spain meets with the entire approval of the cutive. It removes all grounds of compl our part against Spain on account of uns claims. The Havana claims of 1841, out of the repeal of the law opening the p provisions, lumber, &c., are recognised. The amount is $147,000. Besides the s claims admitted, the Commissioners to be ed will ascertain and adjust other claims Amistad and other special claims upon the States will be ascertained and settled by the Board."

Sad Picture of Matters in Iowa.—We following in the Lexington, Ky., Observer

Those of our citizens contemplating mov the North or Northwest had better ponder before doing so. Let them read an extra letter from a gentleman of high standing in Iowa, and think if the change is a de one:

"Do not trade for anything in the way estate within the limits of the State of Iowa the view of selling it at *any price* within the five years.

"The value of land is nominal; you may it at $1.25 or $10; neither price would bring I have just sold lands bought in the county of your county, for which I paid $10 in (*good* lands) at $1 per acre, and that in tra

"I consider lands *anywhere* within the li this State, unimproved, dear at over $1 acre, except in counties bordering on the

"No man living in this State can have a like a correct idea of the *utter hopelessness* state of things in Iowa. Speculation has b ruin of the State. The river towns are so d they never can get up again until there is a tire change of population. This place com a population in 1857 of 40,000, is now re to 18,000 and people leaving just as fast as can get money to get away upon. The pla in debt *one million and a quarter!* and s well as Dubuque *et al.* along the river, are talking of repudiating! So do not own la Iowa, if you can avoid it. It will make you much poorer."

The Japanese Ambassadors.—The U. Frigate Roanoke will be ordered from the York Quarantine to Hampton Roads, when Japanese ambassadors will embark in a Sa for Washington, to be received by the Pre before they proceed elsewhere on their tra

A United States Marshal Shot.—We from Topeka, Kansas, that Deputy United Marshal Arms was shot dead by a pro citizen of that place named Ritchie, whom was endeavoring to arrest, on a charge of the Postoffice. No particulars are receive

Earthquake at Sea.—Capt. Bulton, African, arrived from Port au Prince, mak following report:

9th inst., at midnight, when about 30 from Port au Prince in 60 fathoms of wate a severe shock of an earthquake. Apparent vessel had violently been thrown ashore the 10th inst., at night, experienced sm shock, with similar effect. All hands were a thinking the vessel had struck a reef, or collision.

*Sudden death of a Member of the Con —*Mr. Robinson, Chairman of the Vermont gation, died of apoplexy at Charleston on nesday last.

April Snow Storm.—A despatch from Bend, Pa., on Friday, says snow has been since 5 o'clock that morning.

Injury by Frost.—The cotton and other are seriously injured by the late frost, says patch from Memphis.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has de that "a negotiable promissory note, transferr a collateral security, is not subject, in the of the holder, to sets off or demands by the against the payee, and this whether the no endorsed before or after maturity, when the mand does not grow out of the original cons ation of the note."

STRANGE.—The body of an unknown ma evidently murdered, having been found in North river, between New York and J City, the friends of upwards of thirty missi males called to see the body. They stated the persons they were in search of had m ously disappeared within periods varying fr week to three months. What became of t These friends appear to have taken the myst disappearances very coolly, having said no about them till this body was found.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES kinds, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & C
April 16. 9-2

Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap

SPONGES, French and English Perfumery, &c., for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & C
April 16. 9-2

Distillers' Glue.

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & C
April 16. 9-2

Molasses! Molasses!!

I WILL buy Molasses free of commission. Send orders to

A. E. HALL,
10 North Water Str
Wilmington, Feb'y 18, 1860. 91-3t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1860.

CLUB SUBSCRIBERS.—A letter from an esteemed friend in a neighboring county, desiring to know our price for a club of 40 or 50 copies of the Observer during the present campaign, affords us an opportunity to say, that we have declined, as a matter of principle, even more than of convenience, all applications to put the Observer to the set of subscribers at a less price than to others, both paying alike in advance—the "campaign subscribers," too, being merely temporary, and paying less, while our old friends and permanent subscribers would be required to pay more. We are aware that by this club system we could greatly extend our circulation, but as to that we are too well satisfied to be willing to make a discrimination which seems to us to be unjust. Another reason is, that if we admitted a club at $1 50 a year each, at the end of the year it would require more time than we have to spare to explain to each one why we could not send him alone the paper for another year at the same reduced price.

The price of the Weekly Observer, whether to clubs or single individuals, is but 50 cents for three months, covering the period of the State campaign, and $1 for six months, which will include both the State and Presidential elections.

The Semi-Weekly Observer is 75 cents for three months and $1.50 for six months.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD.—The Annual Meeting of this Company, on Thursday last, was a very full one, about two-thirds of all the stock being represented. Wm. G. Broadfoot, Esq., held the State's proxy. George McNeill, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John M. Rose, Esq., acted as Secretary.

Reports from the President and Directors and from the General Superintendent, Jonathan Worth, Esq., were presented and read. These showed that the road is in better order than it has been for years; that during the last four years a considerable debt has been paid off, a cash fund of $2500 accumulated, and a steam mill and other property worth $3000 bought and paid for. It is well known and universally admitted here that this comparatively prosperous condition of affairs is owing to the energetic and judicious management of Mr. Worth.

The surplus fund is sufficient to pay a small dividend, but the stockholders were unanimously of opinion that it is injudicious thus to dispose of it, but that the fund shall be applied to the further improvement of the road. During the winter, as stated by Mr. Worth, but little can be done towards repairs; but now is the time for that, and therefore all the surplus will be applied in that way. People sometimes complain that the road is not in perfect repair; but when they know that the stockholders are content to deny themselves any income from their investment, and to devote all the receipts to the preservation of the road, surely every reasonable person will be satisfied. The leading object of the stockholders, both in Fayetteville and along the line of the road, is to preserve it, as an aid to trade and travel, valuable alike to this place and to the whole country through which it passes.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the work is the habit of many persons of evading payment of tolls by turning off the road when near a toll-house. It is believed that the company is in this way defrauded of thousands of dollars annually.

The company authorized the President and Directors to make sale (at a nominal price) of the 27 miles of the road West of High Point, to the stockholders there, under the belief that the road can be better managed when thus divided and under separate companies. And it is understood that the stockholders there desire the change, with a view to keeping the road in better condition, even at some expense to themselves.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Jas. Kyle, J. H. Hall, Jas. Martine, S. Boon, S. W. Tillinghast, D. McDiarmid, E. A. De Schweinitz, Salem, Chas. Benbow, Guilford, and Dr. G. C. Newby, Deep River.

This Board elected S. W. Tillinghast President, Jonathan Worth General Superintendent, and J. M. Rose Secretary.

DELEGATES AND ELECTORS.—The proceedings of the Convention at Wilmington on Tuesday last are copied elsewhere in full from the Herald of Thursday.

From the Newbern District Messrs. John H. Haughton, William Foy, Walter Dunn, Jr., Thos. Garrow and E. C. Yellowley are Delegates to Baltimore. Charles C. Clark, Esq., of Craven County, is the Elector.

The Whigs of the 5th District met in Convention at Greensborough on Tuesday last—Isaac H. Foust, Esq., of Randolph County presiding—and appointed Hon. Edwin G. Reade of Person County Delegate to Baltimore; John Manning Esq. of Chatham Alternate; and Alfred G. Foster Esq. of Davidson Elector. During the session of the Convention speeches were made by Hon. John A. Gilmer, R. Y. McAden of Alamance, and W. J. Long of Randolph.

CANDIDATES.—Gen. W. D. Dowd, Whig, is a candidate for Senator from Moore and Montgomery; and Alex'r Kelly, Esq., for the Commons in Moore. He is opposed by Col. John Morison, Democrat. For Sheriff, K. H. Worthy, present incumbent, and Wm. Barrett are candidates.

Col. Wm. C. Smith, Edward R. Liles Esq., and Leonidas L. Polk Esq., are announced in the Argus as candidates for the Commons in Anson County. All Whigs.

In Mecklenburg, the Democratic candidates are: For the Senate, Capt. John Walker; for the Commons, S. W. Davis and J. M. Potts.

THE WEATHER.—We have had an extraordinary fall of rain, preceded and followed by very cool weather. The frosts of last week do not appear to have done any damage here, or at Carthage, as we learn by letter.

☞ In reply to occasional applications for back Nos. of the Observer containing statistical articles on the subject of "Equal Taxation," we make this general reply, that we have already furnished to applicants all the surplus copies that we had.

MORE BLUNDERS.—The Newbern Enquirer says in emphatic small capitals, "THE EAST NOW PAYS NEARLY ALL THE TAXES." We call upon our facetious correspondent, Gen. Brogden, the Comptroller, to "correct" this shocking blunder of one of his Democratic organs. In taxes on slaves and real estate, the East pays $164,773, and the West $149,702. A difference of only $15,071. So says the Comptroller's last Report. We presume the proportion will hold good upon other subjects of taxation, though we have not summed them up. "The East now pays nearly all the taxes," does it?

Again: The Raleigh Press, right under the nose of the Comptroller, says that "the value of the town and country lands, and farming utensils, in the same section, [the 37 Eastern counties,] is $27,769,111. Pray "correct" him, Mr. Comptroller. Your Report says that the value of the town and country land, (without farming utensils,) in that section, including half of Wake, is $46,780,427 56—nearly twice as much of land alone as the Press says.

Once more: The Press cites the Comptroller's Report to show that the 37 Eastern counties contain 92,318 slaves between the ages of 12 and 50, "whose average value cannot be less than $1000 each." So far very well. But it adds, that

"According to the census of 1850, the same counties then contained some 80,000 slaves under 12 years of age, and 60,000 over the age of 50; at the usual rates of their increase there are now 185,000 slaves of this class, in this part of the State, whose average value is $500."

Now 92,318 and 185,000 make 277,318 slaves said to be in the 37 Eastern counties. But according to the Census of 1850 there were only 179,750 slaves of all ages in the 37 Eastern counties and the half of Wake. It is not possible that the increase has been 100,000 in less than ten years. So we must conclude that the Press has manufactured its figures as well as its facts.

But suppose for a moment we take the Press's figures to be right. Here are 92,318 slaves which pay a tax of 80 cents each, amounting to $73,854 40. These slaves are worth $1000 each, in all, $92,318,000. The same value of land pays, at 20 cents on the $100, $184,636. Why should land pay more than twice as much as slaves of the same value? But the case is worse still. There are, according to the Press, 185,000 other slaves, worth $500 apiece, in all $92,500,000, which pay no tax. Thus we have $184,818,000 worth of slaves paying $73,854 40 of tax; whereas the same value in lands at 20 cents per $100 would pay $369,636.

Such are the conclusions to which these Democratic statistics inevitably lead. We admit, however, that the Press's premises are false, and that therefore these conclusions are exaggerated. The inequality between the burden on the lands and on slaves is not so great as the Press shows; but it *is* great. Instead of being as five to one, it *is* as three to one against real estate. We think it ought to be equalized—that the slaveholder is quite as able to pay a tax as the landholder—that there is no reason why either rich or poor should be exempted from a *fair* share of the taxes necessary to the support of the government which protects and secures life and property, and promotes the general welfare by improving the internal condition of the State, physical and mental.

The above are a part only of the blunders of a single short article in the Press. One more we are tempted to cite. It assumes this exaggerated sum of $184,818,000 as the value of slaves in the East—(the Wilmington Journal says that the value of all the slaves in the whole State is only $120,000,000)—it next adds $27,769,111 as the value of real estate in the East; and then fifteen or twenty millions as "the value of Eastern property in horses, cattle, ships, steamers, other vessels, machinery, books, plate, pianos, carriages, etc." According to our arithmetic these various sums make $227,587,111 to $232,587,111, as the Press's estimate of *all* property, of all kinds, in the Eastern part of the State. Yet in the face of its own figures it immediately adds, that—

"Taking all together, we estimate the property of the East subject to ad valorem taxation, at three hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which, at the rates of taxation proposed by the ad valoremites, would yield an annual revenue of $385,000, and at the ratio of the present basis of representation, entitle that section of the State to thirty-two senators."

Where the extra $117,412,889, or $122,412,889, come from, to make up $350,000,000, is a mystery which the Press does not condescend to unfold. Even with that aid, however, the Press can only figure out 32 Senators to the East. Last week it claimed 37. We hope yet to see it fall down to 28, the true number which the East will have under equal taxation.

We take the trouble to show up, week after week, the errors of fact of the leading Democratic organs and orators, for the purpose of showing our readers that they are not reliable, even in the plainest matters of fact. Whether their blunders are owing to ignorance or design, it is not our province to determine; but it is our duty to show that they are blunders, and that they are persisted in after being shown to be such—manifesting a determination, not to enlighten the public mind, but to deceive it; to do any thing, and say any thing, that may possibly help to secure a political triumph, and to retain the honors and offices.

CONGRESS.—The Senate has been in session but one day during the last week; and in the House speech-making has occupied the week. Business is suspended by common consent during the Charleston Convention.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.—The Charleston correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes, that whilst Mr. Lawrence of Lou. was making "a stump-speech" in the Convention, "frequent points of order were taken, but invariably ruled out. Twilight came on. Everybody crowded around the speaker. Anger, contempt, mirth and exultation were alternately visible in the faces around, and at one time the prospects for a row cheered us considerably."

The Raleigh Press of Thursday last did not reach us. We only allude to the fact because in its Wednesday's issue it promised on Thursday to reply to the Observer of Monday.

COMING WEST.—As we anticipated, Gov. Ellis's tone is suddenly changed—at least so it is said in a report of the discussion at Smithfield from the pen of the Junior Editor of the Raleigh Press. We there find the following:—

"Gov. Ellis said he was a western man, and opposed to ad valorem. In speaking of the disparity of the taxes paid by the east and the west, he had been misrepresented. It had been stated that he said that the west, like the horse leech, was still crying for more, more. He said no such thing—what he did say, was, that notwithstanding this disparity of taxation, there was a demand for more,—that like the horse leech, the cry was still for more. But this cry came not from the west—it came from the politicians of the Opposition convention."

We do not propose to resort to the Whig account of Gov. Ellis's speech at Gatesville; but we turn to the Democratic account, and copy from the Murfreesborough Citizen, Extra, which is now before us, the following passages:—

"The Gov. proceeded to show that the East is already taxed heavily for the benefit of the West. By the Report of the State Treasurer, it appears that the First Congressional District pays $92,931 state tax, and the Eighth District $43,000. Gates Co. pays into the State Treasury $5,500; Burke County only $4,400;—yet in Burke County the State has expended $500,000, the annual interest on which is $30,000, or nearly *eight times* the tax she pays! The East pays her full measure of taxes, "heaped up, pressed down and running over." Still the cry from the West is, like the horse-leech, "Give! Give!!"

"An open Convention would be used to benefit the West at the expense of the East. The West would have various *other little things* to put in, besides *ad valorem*. An attempt would be made to alter the *basis of representation*, and place the whole taxing power of N. C. in the hands of one section where they want a *deal of money*. The West could then *cut down* mountains and fill up vallies *ad libitum*. The East would be the goose to lay the golden egg for the West. Gov. Ellis was opposed to placing the whole power of legislation in either section."

Now we submit that there is a manifest difference between these two *Democratic* versions of Gov. Ellis's position. And we submit, further, that, even if Gov. Ellis did not revise the Citizen's account,—as we suspect that he did—he at least sanctioned it when, in the Raleigh Press of the 17th inst., he corrected one error in it and said nothing about there being any other error. We think that no fair mind can hesitate to believe that the Citizen's account is the true one, *so far as it goes*. The Southron went more fully into what Gov. Ellis said, and showed it to be much more offensive and unjust to the West than even the Citizen's account.

The Governor is evidently alarmed and attempts to deny what his own friends, *to help him*, report him as having said.

MR. POOL IN THE WEST.—A business letter from a mountain county informs us that "Pool stock is above par in this county. I think there will be little doubt of his success in these Western counties."

By the way, somebody has humbugged the Salisbury Banner by informing it that in this (Cumberland) county Ellis will gain 200. It is more likely to be Pool than Ellis that will gain.

PROSCRIPTION.—The Winston Sentinel takes very coolly our refutation of its assertion that the Whigs, when in power, elected none but Whigs as Trustees of the University. It says,—

"We have no record at our command to show whether our statement in regard to this particular matter is wrong and that of the Observer right, or whether both are partly wrong. It does not however matter which statement is right so far as the purpose for which we intended it is concerned."

As a matter of fact, we think it *does* matter which is right. The Sentinel made a statement which we proved to be grossly incorrect, and referred to the "record," which anybody that pleases can "command." The Sentinel does not choose to consult that record. We are free to admit, however, (believing that "the purpose for which the Sentinel intended it" was deception,) that it matters not to that paper whether its statement was right or wrong.

The Sentinel adds,—

"It was in showing up the ridiculousness of this charge of proscription against the Democratic party that we alluded to the appointment of Trustees of the University, and we care not what records may show in regard to that matter, our argument, our conclusion—the fact that the Opposition themselves have been more odiously proscriptive than any other party in the country, cannot be denied."

That is, admitting the facts on which the Sentinel bases its argument to be false, the argument and conclusion founded on those false facts cannot be denied! This is a kind of logic peculiar to the Democratic press. But we deny the facts, the argument, and the conclusion. They are all wrong.

The Winston Sentinel is mistaken in supposing that the Observer has changed its opinion about Mr. Rayner's "greatness." The Observer had the same opinion of Mr. R. before as since his reported accession to Democracy, viz: that he is a very respectable gentleman, of considerable ability, some ambition, and altogether true to the South;—in all which particulars, (especially the last,) we doubt not that the Democrats will *now* agree with us. They have been in the habit of abusing him as one of the worst men in the State, but will have no difficulty in unlearning and retracting all that, if he has turned Democrat. We, who did not unduly estimate him as a Whig, have no thought of abusing him as a Democrat.

THE GULF POST OFFICE.—We learn that the discontinuance of this office was owing to a mistake or oversight in the General Post Office, and that the office will be re-established and its former Postmaster (J. C. Hooker, Esq.) re-appointed. We are glad to hear this.

OVER-TRADING.—We learn that Northern exchange is very scarce, both here and elsewhere in the State; that consequently North Carolina bank notes are largely sent North to pay debts or purchases, and immediately returned for redemption by the banks. All these are signs that, abundant as have been the crops in this State, and high the prices they have commanded, "Miss Flora McFlimsey's" demands for silks and laces have been yet more extensive. Perhaps, also, Miss Flora's beaux are somewhat responsible for getting the balance of exchange on the wrong side. We merely call attention to the fact, without having much hope of stemming the tide of extravagance.

Steam Communication to New York.—A contract has been effected by the Cape Fear and Ocean Steamship Navigation Company for the building of one of the iron steamers to ply between Wilmington and New York. Until this steamer is finished, a propeller will run regularly between the two ports twice a month or oftener if the business requires it.—*Wil. Journal.*

United States and Japan.—The official paper of the 27th inst. announces that "a despatch has just been received from Mr. Harris, stating that our relations with Japan are now in the most satisfactory condition, and that every disposition is shown by the Government to carry the treaty faithfully into effect."

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

On Tuesday, the second day, the Committee reported Hon. Caleb Cushing as President, with a Vice President and Secretary from each State: from N. C. Hon. Bedford Brown V. P., and Col. L. W. Humphrey Sec'y. The committee also reported the rules of the last two Conventions with this in addition:—

"That in any State which has not provided or directed by its State Convention how its vote may be given, the Convention will recognise the right of each Delegate to cast his individual vote."

That part of the report naming the officers was adopted with one negative vote, the officers were installed, and Mr. Cushing returned thanks.

That adding a rule gave rise to a long and very exciting debate, in which very disagreeable things were said of each other by Douglas and anti-Douglas men, but finally the rule was adopted 197 to 103½.

The platform committee was then announced, one from each State. Mr. Avery of Burke is the member from N. C. Of the other members only two are at all known—Messrs. B. F. Butler of Mass., and Senator Bayard of Delaware. Of the others we never heard anything before.

A resolution was adopted "that this Convention will not proceed to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency until the platform shall have been adopted," and the Convention adjourned to Wednesday.

On Wednesday, the third day, a long discussion took place on a resolution to regulate the length of speeches, and it was finally decided that speeches should be limited to 15 minutes except in discussing the platform. This discussion and one about the ladies occupied the session, and the Convention adjourned to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the afternoon session, the Credentials Committee reported in favor of the Douglas delegation from Illinois, the Douglas contestants from Massachusetts and Maryland, and the Softs (supposed Douglas) from New York. The Convention adopted the report. A vote by States was had on the New York contest, and resulted in favor of the Softs, 210 to 55. The 55 votes were given by delegates from North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, California and Arkansas, who were in favor of admitting half of each set of claimants. Mr. Brooks of Alabama, who reported from a minority of the committee in favor of admitting half of each set, said that this New York case presented "one of the most humiliating aspects it has ever been my misfortune to discover, for in the mass of evidence before the Committee I regret to say every fact alleged in the case was susceptible of the clearest proof, and also of the clearest refutation. The affidavits and counter affidavits introduced by the respective contestants, made, it is said, by the most respectable citizens of the State of New York, present, I say, one of the most humiliating aspects it has ever been my lot to see brought forward. I confess I felt humiliated as a citizen of the United States and as a member of the Democratic party of the country, at the disgraceful spectacle presented of corruption on the one hand and corruption on the other."

So far, from detailed reports in the Charleston papers. Friday's and Saturday's papers have miscarried, and we are thus compelled to rely upon the telegraphic reports. On Thursday, the Platform Committee not being ready to report, there was no business before the Convention. A great number of resolutions were presented as to slavery in the territories, the Pacific Railroad, &c., and referred to the Platform Committee. Among the propositions, a delegate from Pennsylvania desired a tariff clause concerning iron and coal. Capt. Rynders suggested, as an amendment which would meet the views of Mr. Buchanan, that Monongahela whiskey be included. Senator Saulsbury of Delaware called him to order, and said that no delegate should aid in making the Convention appear more ridiculous in the public eye. Rynders explained, stating that as all the other resolutions were ridiculous, he offered his to cap the climax, and stop the stream.

A sharp discussion also came off between Mr. Montgomery, Pa. Douglas Congressman, and Mr. Bigler, Pa. Buchanan Senator. At 12 o'clock "the Convention, in great confusion, broke up. Members shouted, ladies fainted, little boys imitated the crowing of cocks, and one would imagine himself at the closing of a circus performance." At the afternoon session more resolutions offered and refused and more excitement, but nothing done. All waiting for the Platform.

On Friday, the Platform Committee reported. The majority report (17 to 16) is stated by telegraph to be the Cincinnati Platform with the following additions.

"That Congress and the Territorial Legislatures have no power to legislate slavery in or out of the Territories, or to impair the rights of slave property.

"That the Federal Government should protect American persons and property on the high seas and elsewhere, as well as naturalized citizens in foreign countries.

"Also, favoring the acquisition of Cuba and denouncing the interference of State Legislatures with Federal laws."

"Mr. Avery of N. C. made a strong speech on presenting the majority resolutions, and contended that if Squatter Sovereignty was introduced in the platform, no slaveholder would venture to remove his property into any new Southern Territory, and that the Democracy could not advance beyond its ancient landmarks, nor abandon its principles."

The Douglas minority report "reaffirms the Cincinnati platform and adds protection of the rights of persons and property, and pledges the Democracy to carry out all the decisions of the Supreme Court—ample protection to naturalized citizens at home and abroad—aiding the Pacific Railway—the acquisition of Cuba—and denouncing resistance to the fugitive slave law."

Mr. Payne, on presenting the minority report, quoted the most eminent Southern statesmen to show that they recognized Squatter Sovereignty. He said that the South would lose all the sympathy and support of the Northern Democracy if this platform was rejected, and concluded by saying, "So help me God, he would never abandon this principle; and it the majority report is adopted, you cannot expect one Northern electoral vote, or one sympathizing member of Congress from the free States."

One other minority report was presented, signed by B. F. Butler, merely re-affirming the Cincinnati platform, and recommending, in addition, a resolution for the protection of naturalized citizens.

Compromise resolutions were offered by Mr. Cochrane of N. Y. and Mr. Bayard of Delaware. Mr. C's is reported, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the several States of the Union under the constitution are equal, and that the people thereof are entitled to a free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of their rights of persons and property in the common territories, and any attempt by Congress or Territorial Legislatures to annul, abridge, or discriminate against any such equality or rights, would be unwise and repugnant to the constitution; and that it is the duty of the Federal Gov't, whenever such rights are violated, to afford the necessary, proper, and constitutional remedies for such violations.

The Convention took a recess; and re-assembled at 4 o'clock, when Mr. King (of Missouri, we believe,) made a strong Douglas speech, and said that the majority platform would nominate Seward and make him President. The Democratic party will feel that they are whipped before the battle, if this platform is forced upon them.

Mr. Yancey of Alabama took the floor amid immense applause and cheering, and replied, styling King's speech as remarkable and unnatural coming from a Southern man. Mr. Yancey spoke two hours, and refuted the charge that there was disruption in the Alabama delegation, and was very severe on Douglas in connection with the Kansas affairs. He concluded by urging the Southern delegates to be true to their constitutional duty. His speech was eloquent in the extreme.

Mr. Pugh of Ohio, at 7½ o'clock, took the floor in reply; spoke till eight o'clock, when the Convention took a recess for an hour. At night, Mr. Pugh resumed his speech and spoke for two hours.

The previous question was then called, pending which the Convention adjourned, with the understanding that a vote on the platform would be taken at noon to-day, [Saturday.]

And that is the last we have of the doings. No nomination is yet made, of course.

The papers are full of dispatches of all sorts of rumors of combinations and splits. Perhaps the dispatches from "Horse-shoe Ned" to the Montgomery Mail (in the preceding page) are as satisfactory and reliable as any. Among others we note the following from Washington of Saturday's date:

"Private dispatches received here from Charleston, indicate extreme danger of the withdrawal of several Southern States from the Convention. They give no criterion by which to judge who will be the successful candidate."

Private dispatches to the official paper at Washington say of the anti-Douglas resolutions, that "Southern States will insist on their adoption or withdraw from the Convention. A number of Southern delegates had a caucus to-night and agreed on decisive and united action. They never will accept the Cincinnati platform alone, without explanatory resolutions defining their rights, or conceding protection for their property in the Territories."

And again: "Douglas cannot be nominated unless a portion of the South secede."

A dispatch to a member of the Cabinet at noon on Thursday says, Douglas's friends hold the Convention, and that the minority are disheartened.

The Douglas minority in the platform committee is because California and Oregon vote with the Southern States, and each State there counts one.

"The Douglas men, says a dispatch to the N. Y. Times, are fighting for the Squatter Sovereignty principle with all their might and main. If it can be adopted, no power on earth can prevent the immediate nomination of Douglas, but the South does not hesitate openly to say that if it is adopted they will leave the Convention. The South, however, is not quite a unit. About one-third of them will not insist upon the extreme Platform, but will content themselves with a middle one. Of one thing you may be certain—unless the Convention agrees to the desire of the South in this regard, the Convention will be dissolved, and two candidates be nominated; and in that case no nomination would suit the South so well as Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, and Fernando Wood, of New York."

DIED,

At his residence, in Moore county, on the 11th inst., HUGH McDONALD, a native of Slate, the Isle of Sky, Scotland, aged 90 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 30.

BACON,	12 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12 a 15	Cuba	30 a 32
Laguira	15 a 17	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	18 a 20	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10½ a 10½	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	8 a 8½	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 1 30
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	80 a 0 85
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 75
Family	0 00 a 6 60	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Super.	0 00 a 6 35	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	0 00 a 6 10	SUGARS—	
Scratched	0 00 a 5 85	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 10 a 1 15	Coffee	10½ a 11
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Rye	1 15 a 1 25	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	75 a 90	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 15 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin, new	2 55 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 10 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	37½ a 38

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Receipts light; no change to note in prices.
Grain—Of all kinds in demand.
Flour—Has an upward tendency.
Turpentine—Since our last review new Virgin has declined 50 cts. per bbl.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 28, 1860.

Turpentine, New Virgin $3, Yellow 2 60, Hard 1 55. Spirits 41½. Rosin, common 1 17½. Tar 2 05. Bacon, N C hams 13. Corn 77½. Flour, super 6 75, family $7. Salt 77½. No other transactions. Last sales of Pale Rosin (extra) 3 25, inferior No. 1 1 20 to 1 35. Cotton, a small lot at 10¾ for strict middling. N C Bacon, hog round 11½. Hay 1 20. Lime $1. Shingles, contract $4 50. Timber, 3 rafts at $8 to $11.

At New York, Cotton very dull; last quotations of middling uplands 11¼. Southern Flour 5 35 to 6 60. Spirits dull at 45½ to 46. Rosin dull at 1 60 to 1 61 for common.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. April 28—St'r Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for N C Jerrall, Errant, Wilson & Bro, J M Johnson, S C & H Fox, J Spoon, Moring & Coble, A M Branson, S Edwards, D Murphy, J W Welsh, J W Baker, E Glover, J C Stedman & Co, O S Baldwin & Co, S T Hawley & Son, Blount's Creek Co, Makepeace & McRae, J A Worth, Mrs M Banks, H & E J Lilly, Headen & Bynum, Deep River Mf Co, J M Vann, H McMillan, J T Gilmore, Geo McNeill, Richardson & Barrett, J M Clement, S C Hackney, J Ottraburg, Jas Martine, Brower & Macon, S J Hinsdale & Co, J A J Bradford, A Murchison, New Market F Co, W N Tillinghast, W Bell, Geo Lauder, Jos Utley, A A McKethan, B W Brookshire, Marsh & Gorrell, D & W McLaurin, Page & Surles, Goldston & Fuller, E J Hale & Son, J R Lee, Fayetteville Mills, J M Rose, Elkin Mf Co, J N Smith, D Morrison, T C Halton, Dr H A McSwain.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. April 30—St'r Sun, with goods for Geo Brandt, J H Robeson, Robert Wooten, D & W McLaurin, Orrell & Dailey, E Wilson & Co, J A Worth, J M Smith, L Benson, J M Foy, D Willis, B Scott, J H Roberts & Co, J W Welborn, and others.

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.

We are authorised and requested to announce Gen. WILLIS D. DOWD as a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 30. 13tf

ATTENTION

GENTLEMEN!

At No. 16, South Side Hay Street.

My Stock of Ready-Made Clothing is now Complete.

GENTLEMEN will find at this establishment a FINE STOCK OF GOODS, well made and at a low price, embracing every description of

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

The largest assortment of Shirts, Linen and Marseilles, Stocks, Cravats, Ties, French Lace Ties, every variety of Collars; Socks, Under Garments of Linen, Silk, and Cotton; Alexander's Kid Gloves; Buckskin Gloves; real Dog Skin Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS: English Sole Leather, Packing and Buggy Trunks; Valices, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Buggy Umbrellas, English Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Strops, Perfumery, &c.

Musical Instruments;

Violins, Banjos, Guitars, Flutinas, Accordeons, Italian Strings for all string instruments.

—ALSO—

A great many other GOODS, too numerous to mention.

My friends and customers are very respectfully invited to call and make their purchases at once, at

GEORGE BRANDT'S,
No. 16 Hay Street,
Fayetteville, N. C.

April 28. 12-itf

Bank Stock for Sale at Auction.

THIRTEEN shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, will be sold at the Market House on Wednesday May 9th, 1860, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms made known on day of sale.

WM. WARDEN, Ex'r of Beze Perry.
J. H. COOK, Auct'r.

April 18, 1860. 18-6t

Attention, Company!

THE 1st of MAY is close at hand; select your WHITE NAVY DUCK PANTS and MILITARY GLOVES, at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

May 27. 1t

EVERY STEAMER

BRINGS

Additional Supplies

TO OUR

UNLIMITED VARIETY

OF

Superior Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

The New Styles!
The reliable qualities!
The Low Prices!
The Perfect Fits!
The greatest advantages!

Are at 21 HAY ST.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

April 27. 18-2t

A LARGE STOCK OF

Under Garments,

of all the varieties, at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

April 27. 1t

"Shubert's" Drawers.

THE best fitting Drawer in the world; just received a full assortment at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

April 27. 1t

BACON! BACON!!

25,000 LBS. EXTRA N. C. BACON—HAMS, SIDES and SHOULDERS, for sale by

J. W. HORNE.

April 27, 1860. 13-1m

FRESH FRUITS!

25 BOXES ORANGES.
15 do LEMONS.
200 do Fine FIGS.

New York Apples, Cooking Prunes, and large Stock of Confectionaries, at Hotel Building, No. 40.

J. R. LEE.

April 30, 1860. 18-tf

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION FOR LADIES.

No. 14 Hay Street.

A VERY CHOICE STOCK of Black and Fancy Silk Dress Goods, Black and Fancy Brocaded Silks, Black and Fancy Bayadere Silks, Beautiful Plaid Silks, Summer Silks, Challies, Bareges, Poplins, DeBages, Ducals, Poil De Chever, Grenadines, Mous de Chene, Organdies, Lawns, Brilliants, Chambrays, Ginghams, Lawns, French, English and American Prints, Dimities, Bird's Eye Diaper, Table Linens and Napkins, Marseilles and Woolen Toilet, Table, Bed and Piano Covers, Irish Linen, Sheeting and Pillow Casing, Bleached Muslins, &c.

LACE POINTS,

Mantles, Dusters, of every description. White Crape Shawls, &c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Every variety and style.

Jaconets, Tarlatans, Nainsook, India Mull, Book and Swiss Muslins, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, &c.

Collars and Undersleeves, Edging, Lace, Flouncing, Embroidered Bands, Infant Waists, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Mourning Collars and Setts, Embroidered and Embossed Curtains, Tidies, Lace Veils, Inserting, Reviering, &c.

PARASOLS,

Showerettes, Sun Shades, Fans, Umbrellas, &c.

Zephyr and Shetland Wools,

Embroidered Slippers, Ottomans and Cushions, Embroidered Chenilles, Gold, Silver, Steel and Glass Beads, Canvass, Cross Stitch Needles, Patterns. Work partly commenced, Marking Cotton, &c.

Ladies, Misses, and Children's Hosiery, Mitts, Lisle Thread, Silk and Alexandres' Kid Gloves.

Berthas, Lace Capes,

Bl'd and White Mantle Lace, Bonnets, Ruches, French Artificials, Florence & Book Linings, Ribbons, Flats, &c.

Hoop Skirts,

Belle of the South, &c.

Traveling Satchels,

Work Boxes, Bonnet Boxes.

LADIES' EUGENIE FRENCH TRAVELING

TRUNKS,

With Beautiful Compartments, Secret Drawers and Band Box.

All the above Goods are of the latest styles and cheap, and pronounced by competent judges to be one of the most complete stocks of DRY GOODS in the State.

Ladies are very respectfully invited to call soon and secure good bargains.

GEORGE BRANDT.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 28. 13-tf

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN H. HYMAN of Scotland Neck, N. C., this day becomes a partner in our House, and for the future the style of the Firm will be

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.

On the 1st of September next, a branch house will be opened in Norfolk, Va., under the name of HYMAN, DANCY & CO., to be conducted by JOHN H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN.

DANCY & HYMAN.

New York, April 30, 1860. 13tf

WE beg to call the attention of our friends and the public to the above notice, particularly those tributary to Norfolk. By this arrangement we shall be able to give our patrons the advantage of both markets, either for the sale of Produce or purchase of supplies, *charging but one Commission.* All produce consigned to the Norfolk House, will be sold in this market, whenever we think it to the interest of the owner.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
124 Pearl Street.

JNO. S. DANCY, late of Tarboro', N. C.
JNO. H. HYMAN, of Scotland Neck, N. C.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.

New York, April 30, 1860. 13tf

LOST,

A NEGOTIABLE NOTE, eighty eight days after date, (3d April 1860,) for FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, made by William Andrew, and payable to, and endorsed by the undersigned. We hereby forewarn all persons from buying or trading for this Note.

WM. CARTER & SONS.

April 22. 1t

NOTICE.

WE have the best pair of deep Iron Grey COLTS, three years old, that we have seen: a perfect match. Any person desirous of looking at such or purchasing, can see them in Fayetteville frequently. Driven by Mr. John Ausley. WM. CARTER & SONS.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., April 24, 1860. 13*3t

NOTICE.

AN order having been passed at March Term, of the County Court of Cumberland, to sell the Buildings situated on the lot lying on the South East corner of the Court House Square, the undersigned will proceed to sell the same at the Court House in Fayetteville on Saturday, the 5th of May at 11 o'clock, A. M.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
C. D. NIXON,
W. BOW, Com.

April 26. 1t

Kerosene Oil.

FOR SALE by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

WM. CARTER & SONS

HAVE put up and permanently located the best BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY in N. C., to which the attention of the whole South is earnestly invited, particularly the citizens and Planters of our State. We are determined not to be put down by men who are daily bringing in Welted and Split Leather Shoes; it is distinctly understood that our Shoes are made of Upper Leather tanned by us, and that we do not put any welts in any Peg Shoes we make. Now is the time to test the true feelings of N. C. men.

All orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. Address us at Goldston.

WM. CARTER. D. A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.,
March 23, 1860. 4tf

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

D. W. EVANS & CO.,

No. 677 BROADWAY, New York,

THE PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
GIFT BOOK HOUSE.

A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK;
Worth from 50 cents, to $100,00.

BOOKS.

By constant additions to our stock we have collected the largest and most varied selection of Books ever offered by any publishing house in the country, all of which are fresh from the publishers' hands, and are warranted perfect in every form.

A CATALOGUE, which for perfection of arrangement, careful selection, and classification of Ancient and Modern Literature, has never been equalled, and has been copied and imitated by compilers of Catalogues throughout the country, is now remodeled and improved, and will be mailed free to any address on application.

Send for a Catalogue.

It will be mailed free to any address, and will prove an invaluable assistant in the formation of a library, or the selection of useful and entertaining reading.

GIFTS:

The limitless varieties of Gifts distributed, and their really intrinsic value will commend them to all lovers of good taste. By buying in large quantities, and for cash, we are enabled to apportion a greater value to our patrons than others, as one trial will convince those who wish to test the strength of our inducements.

DISPATCH.

Those who regard a prompt reply to their orders will be sure and send us their patronage, as the central location of New York City, with its many diverging means of transportation, give us unrivalled advantages in forwarding to the most distant points. The business arrangements of our Establishment have been so thoroughly perfected, that orders received by the evening mail, the next morning are on their way to their destination, and no orders are delayed over twenty-four hours from the time of their reception.

SAFETY.

We take the risk of all loss through the mail, If the directions are followed as in Catalogue, which is not done by other Gift Book Houses. Money sent in the form of draft payable to our order, or letters enclosing funds, if registered according to law, are insured a safe return.

AGENTS.

Book Agents, and those desiring to become so, should examine our terms, as ten books can be sold, in the same time that one may be disposed of in the regular way, through the inducements given by us to the purchaser.

☞ We pay the most liberal commissions to Agents.

☞ We keep the most varied and extensive stock of Books and Gifts, and gratuitously circulate the most complete and best classified catalogue in the country.

☞ We guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

How to send for Books.

Orders of Five Books and upwards, should be sent by express, if possible, as it is cheaper and safer than by mail.

Money, if possible, should be sent in form of Drafts, as payment can be stopped if lost through the mail.

Letters enclosing Money may be sent at our risk, provided they are registered according to law. These precautions are simple, and within the reach of all, assuring the safe transmittance of Books.

☞ In ordering books, the title, in black letters only, should be used. The writing should be plain, and the name, Post Office, County and State should be distinct to avoid mistake.

Send for a Catalogue.

Direct all communications to **D. W. EVANS & CO. 677 BROADWAY, New York.**
April 9, 1860. 7-*3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY

Superior Court of Law and Equity, Spring Term, 1860.

IT is ordered by his Honor Judge Shepherd, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, for the County of Richmond, be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 4th Monday in June, A. D., 1860, at which time jurors, suitors and witnesses will attend.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of March, A. D., 1860, and of American Independence the 84th year.
9*6t] R. S. McDONALD, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

Penniman & Brother vs. George W. Sperling.
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiffs have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., will be made subject to the Plaintiffs' claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1860.
J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
March 30. 5*6w

Roofing and Guttering,

Done at short notice, by
C. W. ANDREWS,
MARKET SQUARE.
Oct'r 4 55-

JAS. C. McRAE,
Attorney at Law,
Office West end of the Insurance Building,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.
NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

H. W. HORNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.
June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1859. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond. ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

A. J. HALE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Asheborough, N. C.,
(OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE,)

WILL practice his profession in Randolph and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
Jan'y 20, 1860. 85tf

A. D. McLEAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.
Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. R. SCOTT, having obtained assistance, can supply artificial substitutes on short notice. Office hours, from 9 to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.
March 3. 97-tf

W. H. CARVER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
Inspector of Turpentine,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
March 29. 4-1ypd

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.
C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.
March 17, 1860. 2tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

R. M. ORRELL.
TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

H. GRAHAM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.
June 23 25tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

BLANK BOOKS.

A FRESH supply just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

JOHN M. CLARK,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
—DEALER IN—
Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, &c.
LUTTERLOH'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
AGENCY FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.
April 20, 1860. 11tf

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.
HARRISS & HOWELL,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

ROBERT H. COWAN,
General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs
Oct. 18, 1859. 57-1Y

OWEN & YARBROUGH.

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

Commission and Forwarding Business,

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahan's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct 20, 1859 64-

EDWIN H. RANNEY,
General Commission Merchant,
33 South Wharves, between Market & Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Rice, &c. will always receive his prompt personal attention.

Advances will be made only on actual Consignments.

REFERENCES:

T. S. & T. G. Budd, Charleston. Walker, Evans & Co. Charleston
S. Wyatt & Co. " Ellis & Mitchell, Wilmington.
James Tupper, Esq. " Henry Nutt, Esq. "
B. C. Pressley, Esq. " Rev. James B. Taylor, Richm'd.
W. Y. Leitch, Esq " Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, California.
William Pettigrew, M. D " Jesse W. Benedict, Esq. N. Y.
Rev. W. H. Carson, Ed. So. Bap. John W. Paxton, Esq., Phila.
March 9. 99-1Y

JOHN R. LONDON, of Wilmington, N. C. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., of Raleigh, N. C.
LONDON & BRYAN,
Commission Merchants,
No. 32 India Street,
BOSTON.

☞ CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED. ☜

REFER TO

R. P. Buxton, Esq., H. C. Lucas, Cash'r, Fayetteville; Gov. Ellis, Raleigh, De Rosset, Brown & Co., Wilmington; Watson & Mares, N. Y.; McPheeters & Ghiskin, Norfolk.
March 17, 1860. 1-3mpd

NO MERCHANT

Visiting Baltimore, should fail to examine the extensive stock of

Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

offered for sale by

FRED. FICKEY & SONS, 250 Baltimore St.

It is one of the most extensive in this country, and the proprietors are determined to compete with similar stocks in Northern Cities.
March 7. 98-3mos

BOOTS & SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of North Carolina,
WITH
WESSON & COX,
27 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade
Feb'y 10, 1860. 91-1y

A CARD.
A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.
June 27, 1859. 26tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

GILBERT M. PATTERSON.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
April 19, 1860. 11*4w

W. S. NORMENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
April 2, 1860. 5*1ydd

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.
Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.
May 14, 1859. 14-1y

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.
For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Floral College.

THE ensuing Session in this Institution will commence on the 2d Wednesday in Jan'y next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. John C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his lady will take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Dec'r 20 77-

Please Call and See!

WE have been receiving by the latest arrivals a handsome assortment of

SPRING STYLES,

consisting of French BONNETS of every material, a great variety of

Miss's Flats; Infants' Caps; Large Bonnets suitable for old Ladies; French Flower Ruches and Ribbons; a variety of new Dress Goods—Organdies, Anglais Robes, Blk Lace Points, Berage Mantillas, Linen check Dusters, Parasols, and a first rate article of Hoop Skirts,

And a great variety of articles too tedious to mention. We shall be glad to see our patrons, and those who will favor us with their orders shall have them promptly attended to. We hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

I. & H. DODD.
April 11. 8-2m

New Spring Goods.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

HAS received in part, and is daily receiving, a large and desirable stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Embracing all the newest styles of
Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Lace Points, Mantillas, Embroideries, &c.

—ALSO—

—A fine assortment of—
Gentlemen's Summer Goods, and Ready-Made Clothing, Bonnets and Millinery Goods of all kinds.
March 15. 900tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sandhills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

The above Land, if not previously sold, will be offered at AUCTION, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 8th day of May, 1860. If desired, it will be divided into Two Tracts, each containing the advantages of River, Swamp and Sand-hill. From the report of an Engineer, who was employed to find the difference of level of the Swamp, it is established that drainage may be effected at moderate expense. For additional information apply to Mr. Saml. W. Tillinghast, or to the subscriber.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
April 4, 1860. 6-ts

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

THE Plantation on Cape Fear River, known as the Col. Ashe place. These lands are without doubt the most valuable on the Cape Fear. They are located nine miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the Cape Fear, contain 702 acres, most admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, oats and wheat. Men of acknowledged judgment say it will average 30 to 50 bushels of corn to the acre; about 200 acres are cleared, and it will produce 100 bales of cotton, besides provisions for the force.

The uncleared land cannot be surpassed any where, and will yield 50 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre, and as much Cotton as any in this country; situated within 9 miles of the best market in the State, with Steamboat navigation to either Fayetteville or Wilmington; with richness of soil seldom equalled—never surpassed, makes the most VALUABLE and DESIRABLE FARM in the State.

In connection with the above, I offer 208 acres of LAND on West side of Cape Fear, known as the "White Lands," just opposite the above. I will sell the above lands on the most favorable terms; a bargain may be had. If not disposed of sooner, they will be sold at AUCTION, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on May 8th, 1860. As to quality of Land, I refer to Col. Waddill, Messrs. John Waddill, A. A. McKethan, David Murphy and Thomas S. Lutterloh.

A. N. McDONALD.
Feb'y 27, 1860. 95-ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.

Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.

N. G. JONES.
Harnett County, N. C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

Strayed or Stolen.

LEFT my Stable, on Thursday last the 16th inst., a SORREL MARE, about six years old, no marks recollected. This Mare was bought by me from Eleazer Cox, of Randolph County, I think, on the 31st ult. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received. ROBT. MITCHELL.
Feb. 20, 1860. 93-tf

NEW STOCK
OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are just receiving our new stock of
Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.
Oct. 6, 1859. E. J. HALE & SON

Blanks for Sale at this Office.

P. TAYLOR,

OFFERS FOR SALE—
Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hard-Ware, and Hollow-Ware, Bacon, Butter, Lard, Flour, Meal, and Corn.

FISH.

Mackerel in bbls., ½ and ¼ bbls.
Mullets " " " " "
Herring No. 1 in ½ and ¼ bbls.
April 7. 7*1m

A. G. Thornton & Co.

Are now receiving a large and beautiful stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods;
Also, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, consisting of Coffee, Sugar & Molasses.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, Farming Utensils of all descriptions, Blacksmith Tools, Coopers' do: Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Hollow-ware, Cotton Yarns and Sheeting at Factory prices; all of which will be disposed of at low prices, either at wholesale or retail.

Call and examine our Stock at No. 63 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C. A. G. THORNTON & CO.
March 24, 1860. 3*-2mpd

NEVER GIVE UP THE SHIP.
SETTLED FOR LIFE AND NO HOUSE RENT TO PAY.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

All of which he offers to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH or country produce.

He pledges himself to sell Goods as low as can be bought in Fayetteville at the regular retail prices, freight added, at my Stores at Chalk Level and Averasboro'.

"To prove the pudding chew the bag."

So come and see. A. H. DEWAR.

N. B. I will pay Cash for Corn and Wheat, delivered at my Mills, formerly Douglas's.
D. H. DEWAR.
April 14. 2*tf

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Dry Goods Merchants.
80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
ALSO THE
AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.
Feb'y 2, 1860. 82*1Y

An Agency for the Sale of
WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,
ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.
July 23, 1859. 3*1y

THE COPPER TOE!
A NEW ERA IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY!

IT IS well known that Children and Youth usually wear out their Boots and Shoes at the toe, in a few weeks—sometimes in a few days. Buy them with

Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tips,

and you will save *Two-Thirds* of the expense of supplying your children with shoes.

This invention enables us to offer to the public Boots and Shoes, that

NEVER WEAR OUT AT THE TOES.

We have hundreds of Testimonials from Parents who have bought them, showing that on the average, *one pair of Shoes with the Tips*, will for children, *wear as long as THREE PAIR WITHOUT*, and for Misses, Boys and Youths, they will **wear at least twice as long,** while

THE COST IS BUT A TRIFLE MORE.

This statement is made with entire confidence in its strict truth, as it is based on a careful examination of the *Facts*, in an experience of more than two years, which has *Proved* that these *Copper toed Shoes* have, on an average, worn at least *three times* as long as the old style, and as the cost is but a *Trifle more*, the importance of this invention to all having little feet to protect, will at once be seen.

This invention is also important as a protection against the cutting of the *Prairie Grasses*, also for *Miners'* and *Plantation* use, and all occupations where the toes of the Boots or Shoes are particularly liable to be cut or worn.

CHASE, McKINNEY & MOORE,
Owners of the Patent.
FOR SALE BY THE DEALERS GENERALLY.
February 17. 93-*3mos

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER CUTTERS.

6500 ACRES OF PINE LAND FOR SALE, lying in one body on the Ohoopie River, in Tattnall County, Ga., price moderate, terms easy. Titles perfect and undisputed. For further particulars, address A. P. McRAE or M. M. MATTOX, Reidsville, Tattnall, Co. Ga.
Reidsville, April 9. 11*1m

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Feb'y 2, 1860. 93-1Y*4m

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planing, splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing, Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them in Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for any one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for his family a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & [illegible]
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860

Threshing Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER is still Agent for the sale of the celebrated and much admired combined

Thresher and Winnower

manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany.

These Machines will thresh and clean from 150 to 200 bushels wheat per day, with less work and less waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.

PRICES AT THE SHOP viz:

Railway Chain Horse Power, [illegible]
Lever, (superior,) [illegible]
Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower [illegible]

Terms cash, or approved note on interest.
Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.
Delivered in Fayetteville or at any Railroad depot the above prices—charges and transportation added.

Address,
J. B. TROY, Troy, N. C.
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 25, 1860. 97*6

Bank of Fayetteville.

21st APRIL, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Bank, will be held at the Hall of the Bank, on Saturday, the 21st day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
April 21. 7*6

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1860.

Duncan Crawford vs. Samuel Spivey, William Spivey, Arch'd Odum.
Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ford is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said Defendants to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday of May next, and there to plead, answer or demur, or the Land in question will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lumberton, 4th Monday in Feb'y, 1860.
J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.
April 9, 1860. 7*6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

E. Murray & Co. vs. George W. Sperling.
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiffs have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur, to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., will be made subject to the Plaintiffs' claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office the first Monday of March, A. D. 1860.
J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
March 30. 5*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

James Dodd vs. George W. Sperling.
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiff have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., will be made subject to the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court at office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1860.
J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
March 30. 5*6w

State of North Carolina
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1860.

Neill McNair and wife Elizabeth, William F. Harllee, Benjamin Covington and wife Mary Ann. Thomas Harllee, Robert F. Graham and wife Ellen, and James J. Harllee, and John N. McCall and wife Jane.

Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition, filed in vacation.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants James J. Harllee and John N. McCall and wife Jane, in the above-mentioned case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court at Office the Fourth Monday in Feb'y, A. D. 1860.
J. M. HARTMAN Clerk.
April 9, 1860. 7*6w

State of North Carolina
MONTGOMERY COUNT